Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895. No. 154

What

We have in our Store will interest everybody that appreciates Modern Novelties in Silverware, Jewelry, etc.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government St., Opposite Bank of B. C.

The Great Annual

Summer Sale

...OF...

Dry Goods,

Mantles and Jackets,

OPENS AT

THE WESTSIDE

Thursday, June 27, 1895

Prices will be reduced just as they always are when we open a Reduction Sale. See hand bills.
In Expensive Fancy Dress Goods we have made a tremendous cut. Those that were $1.40 to $2.25 per yard will be cleared out at 50c. 35 pieces French Boulier Dress Goods, double width, all wool, 20c. per yard, and other lines in proportion.
Success at Store keeping does not mean gigantic profits. It means doing business continually—constantly. Selling Seasonable Goods, even at a loss, rather than holding them over for many months. This is the argument for this Great Clearance Sale.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

June 26, 1895.

WE GOT OUR PRICES SO LOW

We were under the Floor.

But we are selling Olympic Flour at $1.00.
Yosemite Hams, 14c. Hungarian Flour, $1.40.
Sugar has gone up a peg---21 lbs. for $1.00
Try our 20 cent tea. You will come again.
Look foy our snaps. The Shop is full of them.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

JUST READY

New Season's Strawberry & Gooseberry Jam

VERY DELICIOUS. FALCONER'S.

A large quantity of strawberry boxes for sale very cheap.

We are still at the same old stand and in the same business. Our stock can be relied upon as much as ever it could, and we're still treating our customers just as we have always done.

A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

Summer Suits to Order for $16

At R. J. MATTHEWS', Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St

First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $10. Good Pants to order from $3.50. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.

101 DOUGLAS ST.

GRAVE CRISIS AT OTTAWA

The Cabinet is Discussing Manitoba's Reply to the Remedial Order.

The Government Threatened With Defeat—British Columbia Matters.

Ottawa, July 4.—The cabinet is in session to-day discussing the school question. All committee meetings at which ministers had to be present were cancelled to-day. The only cabinet ministers absent from to-day's meeting were Patterson and Ives. Patterson is not in the city and Ives has been ill and unable to attend to his parliamentary duties for some time past, and if he were here it is not likely that he would attend. As next lieutenant-governor of Manitoba Patterson dare not interfere in a question which he may have to handle hereafter in a different way. What decision the government is likely to arrive at no one can guess, but few will deny the gravity of the situation. Resignations in the cabinet are looked for no matter how the question is decided. Many predict the defeat of the government before all is over.

The result of to-day's canvass is that forty Conservative members will vote against remedial legislation.

In the house to-day Laurier asked if the leader of the government was able to say anything further in regard to the business of the house and if any further measures were to be expected.

Foster—"I am not in a position to make any statement to-day but I hope to be able to do so to-morrow afternoon."

Martin yesterday drew the attention of the house to the importation of certain Jew peddlers by Daly, and the latter defended his work.

The judges' salary bill was reported yesterday in committee after some criticism upon the increased allowance to Chief Justice Davie.

Mr. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, who has been visiting Montreal and Ottawa, has left for the coast.

The government civil service bill was amended to-day fixing 18 as the minimum at which writers, a new class of officers, may enter the service.

There was a long discussion last night regarding the military college at Kingston. Colonel Dennison (Conservative) strongly criticised General Cameron, the college commandant, as not competent to fill the position, and moved that his salary be struck out. The motion was defeated by 26 to 8.

The government has been compelled to listen to the indignant protests of Senators Macdonald and McInnes against the penitentiary outrage, and there are substantial reasons for assuming that Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons will be withdrawn from British Columbia. He may possibly be appointed to the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul. Warden McBride is superannuated and will be succeeded by Moresby of the provincial jail. Harvey has been appointed accountant. There is a rumor to the effect that Fitzsimmons will be succeeded by an official from the Kingston penitentiary.

A canvass made by the Conservative whip revealed the fact that thirty-nine ministerial supporters would vote against remedial legislation. The cabinet will decide what policy it will pursue to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—A small Oil Cooking Stove, suitable for a yacht or camping outfit. Address T. H., Times office. jl4-3t

FOR SALE—A Caligraph typewriter, No. 4; in first-class working order. Terms, $40 cash. Apply "W." Post office drawer 10, City. jl4-2t

MEDIUM.

Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on Mrs. Dr. Mearchant. She gives valuable information on all business; can talk with your spirit friends, and for uniting the separated has no equal. Call and be convinced of her wonderful spirit power. Room No. 1, New York Hotel. jl4-1m

$25 REWARD.

Lost in Esquimalt Harbor, between Whitewashed Rocks, off Ashe Head, and Magazine Island, a Whitehead Torpedo.

The above reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply to the Senior Naval Officer, Esquimalt.

H.M.S. Hyacinth,
Esquimalt, 2nd July, 1895. jl4-3t

NOTICE.

All Orangemen and True Blues

Are requested to meet at the A.O.U.W. Hall, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 7th July, at 10 o'clock, a.m., in full regalia, for the purpose of attending Divine Service in the First Presbyterian Church. By order.

JOHN WALLACE,
Secretary Committee.

jl4-2t

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.

A Dastardly Father Drives His Daughter to Murder Her Lover.

Ramireus, Tex., July 4.—Yesterday, on the witness stand, after a most rigid examination by the coroner, Miss Bessie Harris, the pretty daughter of a wealthy farmer, broke down, and confessed she had hanged Albert Blackman, a suitor of whom she was insanely jealous. The body was found hanging to a tree in a lonely spot a short distance from the town and the general impression was that he had committed suicide, but there were several who did not accept this theory and suggested to the coroner that he subject Miss Harris to a severe examination, as it was known that the dead man was last seen in her company. She was put upon the stand yesterday and requested to tell all she knew about the case. She said that Blackman, who was a well-to-do young farmer, had been courting her some time in opposition to the wishes of her parents. Her father and mother did not object to the young man on account of any of his habits. He was industrious, sober and abundantly able to provide a comfortable home for their daughter. They maintained she was too young, being scarcely 18 years old, and had hoped that she would fancy a relative living in another state, whose name she steadfastly refused to divulge. Finding that they could not change her affection for Blackman by threats they adopted a more certain method and began a systematic attack upon her jealous nature. They told her Blackman was simply making her ridiculous, and that he was engaged to another girl. She gave him no chance to explain away the reports her parents furnished of him, and did not even mention that she suspected him of infidelity. At her father's suggestion she requested Blackman that he give her a test of his love by letting her hang him, promising to let him down in time to save his life. Blackman was desperately in love with the girl and he readily submitted to the test. On the night of the murder she took a long walk with him and led him to a lonely spot where her father was in hiding with a rope. Excusing herself for a moment she procured the rope and returning placed it about Blackman's neck. She says he had little fear of the result, as he felt she had not enough strength to pull him from the ground. After the rope had been placed over a limb and drawn taut, her father appeared, and he and the girl pulled Blackman from the ground and tied the rope. The poor fellow struggled terribly. She would have cut him down but her father mentioned the mythical other woman and her heart hardened toward her lover, who was slowly strangling to death. After the body became rigid she untied the rope and lowered the form to the ground. Even then she felt no pangs of remorse, but with the assistance of her father arranged the body and the rope so as to give an appearance of suicide to the murder. Her confession caused a pronounced sensation, and there is talk of lynching the parents of the girl. This was averted by the promptness of the officials, who immediately after the confession placed them under arrest and spirited them away. The girl has also been arrested on the charge of murder.

SMUGGLED LAMBS SEIZED.

Sheep Smuggled From San Juan Seized at Saanich.

The ranchers at San Juan and other American islands have for some time past been evading the customs laws by landing produce, strawberries, etc., at some of the convenient bays on the east coast, afterwards carting them into the city and disposing of them. The customs authorities have been on the lookout for these gentry, who have grown quite bold of late, and Officer J. J. White, who is stationed at Sidney, yesterday had his vigilance rewarded by making a seizure of 25 lambs which he discovered in the barn of a farmer near Sidney. The individual who smuggled the mutton into the country was not captured. It is known, however, that the lambs came from San Juan island in a sloop. It is supposed that some one at Sidney was "standing in" with the gentleman from the American side and that the lambs would have been brought into the city and sold. Officer White has been instructed to dispose of the lambs to-morrow at public auction. The sale takes place between 12 and 1 at Sidney.

Collector Milne is of the opinion that considerable smuggling has been done in a small way by the ranchers on the various American islands adjacent to our coast, and he has determined to put a stop to it. He has more than once called the attention of the department at Ottawa to the necessity of providing a small cutter to do patrol service on the east coast.

The collector will cause a thorough investigation to be made into this sheep landing case and has "requested" an interview with certain individuals residing at Saanich.

American News.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated in Buffalo on an unusual scale to-day. In the morning a monster parade of over 10,000 men in line in commemoration of the raising of the first flag on the new steel liberty pole on the terrace, almost on the exact spot where the first white settler in Buffalo built a log but one hundred years ago.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

The Remains of Professor Huxley Were Quietly Interred at Finchley To-Day.

Vesuvius Belching Forth Lava—The Russian Loan—Balloon Accident.

London, July 4.—The remains of Prof. Huxley, the eminent scientist, who died on June 29th at Hadesles, near Eastbourne, were quietly buried to-day in Finchley cemetery.

Mrs. Pearl Craigie (John Olive Hobbs) has been granted a divorce from her husband, a clerk in the Bank of England, on the ground of cruelty and unfaithfulness upon his part.

The celebration of the fourth of July in London began with the much advertised "meet" of the American vehicles at 11 o'clock this morning in Hyde Park. Large crowds of people lined the road from Hyde Park corner to the magazine, where the vehicles assembled. The turnout, however, was not a very creditable display. It included about a dozen buggies and phaetons, coupboards and a few carts, making a total of twenty vehicles. During the afternoon visiting Americans, in response to a notice in the newspapers, called at the residence of Mrs. Bayard, wife of United States Ambassador Thomas W. Bayard, and were cordially received by the hostess in the absence of Mr. Bayard, who is still out of town. Over 400 acceptances for dinner were received by the American society. Hon. Wayne McVeagh United States ambassador to Italy, will preside at the society's dinner in the absence of Mr. Bayard.

Naples, July 4.—A fissure has appeared in the northwest side of the great cone of Mount Vesuvius and a dense stream of lava is flowing down the mountain side.

Paris, July 4.—The Russian loan has been signed.

Madrid, July 4.—The minister for the colonies, Senor Abarzuza, has arranged with the Bank of Spain to advance funds with which to prosecute the campaign against the insurgents on the Island of Cuba.

Berlin, July 4.—A military balloon exploded to-day in a shed of one of the barracks. Three soldiers were injured and one was killed.

THE WESTMINSTER FIRE.

Extent of the Loss Inflicted by the Blaze.

New Westminster, July 4.—The insurance on the Brunette saw mills was $53,700, and the loss $120,000. The loss on Laidlaw's cannery is $20,000. There was no insurance. The nets were saved, but 10,000 cases of cans could not be removed in time and were destroyed. The barque Northwest is damaged to the extent of $3,000.

John Hunt, of Nicomen Slough, farmer, blew his brains out with a shotgun on Monday. He was a widower and childless. Despondency was the cause.

DARING ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Three Postoffice Thieves Overpower a Keeper and Escape.

New York, July 4.—The three Springfield postoffice thieves, Joseph Killoran, Chas. Allen and Henry Russell, escaped this morning from Ludlow street jail. The three men entered the office of Keeper Schoen at the same time. Russell levelled his revolver at the head of Schoen while the other two covered him with their weapons and threatened to kill him if he made any outcry. Allan took the keys from Schoen while the other two still held their revolvers against his head. With the keys they opened the door leading to the vestibule. The three men passed out of the door and locked it, thus making the keeper a prisoner. On leaving jail the men stood on the steps a few feet from the door and looked up and down the street. They hesitated a few minutes, when the trio ran towards Broom street shouting loudly "Police, police, stop thief!" and similar cries, creating the impression that they were in pursuit of a flying thief or thieves. At Broom street the men separated and the smaller man, supposed to be Allen, ran into Orchard street. The man supposed to be Russell ran down Bromo to Essex street, where he entered No. 78. Killoran ran toward Grand, thence in the direction of the Bowery. John Apple, working at Essex market, gave chase to Allen and kept him in sight until he reached Houston and First avenue. There Allen turned around, and as Apple approached him shouted "If you follow me any further I'll fill you with lead." Apple then turned on his heels, but looking over his shoulder he saw Allen crossing First street toward the Bowery. Richard Fleschaur, the 11-year old son of a saloon-keeper, was shooting off fire works in front of the jail when the thieves escaped. He saw them run down Bow street, shouting as they ran, while the keeper of the jail was looking out from the barred windows.

Canadian News.

Toronto, July 4.—Joseph Bella, gaoler of the county jail, committed suicide by hanging at his home.

Quebec, July 4.—A young woman named Malaisenave is reported to have had her hearing restored by a visit to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S RIGHTS.

Senator Macdonald on the Question of Representation in the Cabinet.

Premier Bowell Indulges in an Undignified Attack on Senator McInnes.

In the senate on June 18 Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.) rose to "call the attention of the senate to the commercial and financial position of the province of British Columbia, and to other matters, and to ask the government if it considers that province entitled to as full a proportionate representation and to all the other rights and privileges now enjoyed by every province in the Dominion?" The senator in the course of his remarks said: I feel it my duty, at this stage of the history of British Columbia, to lay before parliament a statement showing the unrivalled commercial and financial position of that province. I do this also to show the people of our province that their interests and their laudable expectations have not been neglected, but have been brought to the attention of parliament and the government, with a view to an early consummation of such expectations. It is only by comparison that we can arrive at an actual knowledge of our position; therefore I propose to submit a comparative statement of the commercial and financial transactions of the different provinces of the Dominion—excepting Manitoba which, from its geographical position, cannot form a proper comparison—which will show what we have done during a season of great depression and the possibility of greater things in better times. I take this course also to inform the government, and to strengthen its hands in dealing with British Columbia, in removing every disability under which it rests, and in giving that province its full proportionate share and voice in the public administration of the country. On this subject there is a very strong and growing sentiment among the electors of that province. The question is asked, and naturally so—why should the province most loyal to Conservative principles, and the largest proportionate contributor to the treasury, be treated unequally and unfairly? It is not my intention to find fault with or to arraign the government for what has not been done, but rather to give my own opinion and that of the electors of my province as to what should be done, and to express the hope that every shred of dissatisfaction may be removed. I know the prime minister likes plain talk, because he likes to talk back plainly, therefore I have less hesitation in stating these matters. I may be told that it is not advisable to recognize provincial divisions in forming an administration, that the best men should be taken regardless of locality. It is too late to say that now, when we find locality—special localities—has much to do with it. Even in England the three great divisions of the empire are taken into account in forming a government. Hon. gentlemen will at once see how important it is for a province like ours, of great commercial possibilities, to have a voice in the forming of the commercial and fiscal system under which we are governed. So far as we are concerned, a cast-iron policy is put in operation in which we have no voice, part or lot, but to hand over our shekels. Is this proper, fair or just? I fully recognize—even if we had a voice—that we must yield cheerfully to the opinion of the majority, yet we would have the satisfaction of having the voice, the power to suggest, and the position in which we could approve, or try to amend a policy. Although the representation of British Columbia in parliament is numerically weak, and not strong enough to enforce its claims as other provinces have enforced and demanded their claims, and perhaps a little more than they were entitled to, that is no reason for withholding its just rights, but the reverse. Nothing should be done or left undone in the weaker provinces which could not be done or left undone in the larger provinces. We know that political favorites or political parasites have from time to time been palmed off on British Columbia as if its own people were incapable; that could not be done in the older provinces. The loyalty of British Columbia to the Conservative administration and its policy has no parallel in provincial history. Not only the electorate but the provincial governments of the province have been in harmony with the administration for the last sixteen years, whereas in other provinces it has been the other way. I desire to draw particular attention to this loyalty and disinterestedness for the general good. No province in the Dominion benefits so little by the present trade policy and feels the taxation so much as British Columbia, because we manufacture little and import nearly every article we consume. But we have cheerfully given our support to what has been and is for the general good, and to a policy which keeps wealth and labor in the country which would, under a different policy, flow out of it. The prime minister knows this as well as I do, and I hope he will bear in mind such disinterested loyalty when giving consideration to railway subsidies and other matters to which British Columbia is entitled. Although our province is rich in natural resources, yet the outgo or drain for imposts and revenue is so great as to make it impossible for our people to find the capital necessary to open up avenues of communication for the successful development of these resources and their transportation to the markets of the world, and for the occupation and colonization of our public lands. For these reasons we ask and should receive subsidies—a generous return of a portion of our own money. The stimulus thus given to trade would well repay the government for any outlay made in the way I have described. The richest mining district perhaps in the world is calling loudly for railway facilities for the removal of ores and supplies, and any aid given private enterprise to assist in the development of the Kootenay mining region will be well laid out.

Our wealth of fish, timber and coal is too well known for me to direct attention to it now. Our exports show what they are. I fully understand, and am fully aware of the fact, that the younger and smaller provinces coming into the federation without the safeguard of written stipulations of their rights, are placed at a disadvantage compared with the older and more populous provinces. I am also fully conscious of the tendency to keep the smaller provinces in leading strings "as hewers of wood and drawers of water," not from any designing intent on the part of the government of the day, but more from indifference mixed with some selfishness. I think I shall be able to show the government and this house that the time has come when British Columbia should no longer be kept in leading strings, but should be given its legitimate place in the government of the country. The premier in stating his reasons for giving Prince Edward Island representation in his cabinet, said it was on account of distance. If that holds good in the case of that province, how much more should it do so in the case of British Columbia, which is 1,800 miles more distant from the capital? I will now endeavor to show what the provinces have done in the way of trade and and revenue for the fiscal year ending June, 1894, and in doing so, hon. gentlemen will understand that comparisons must be made, but I can assure the house I have no intention to hurt any one's feelings or intentionally make any invidious comparison. I consider the provinces which are self-sustaining, with an abundance of the necessaries of life, and pay the smallest contribution to the revenue, are in a better position in some ways than those otherwise situated.

Senator Macdonald here quoted the figures relating to imports, exports and revenue of the five eastern provinces and British Columbia, and thus continued: I will now group the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and compare their aggregate trade and revenue with that of British Columbia. In this statement I have given Ontario credit for its proportional share of the tonnage previously credited to the maritime provinces and Quebec. I will first take tonnage inwards and outwards; the per capita for these five provinces is 1½ tons as against 18½ tons per capita for British Columbia. I admit that goods are landed at our ports in transit for other places, but this is the case also with regard to tonnage to Quebec and the maritime province. They carry goods in transit for other places, but the fact remains that the tonnage as stated come to these different ports in the several provinces. The imports of these five provinces show the amount per capita to be $25.88½—as against $53.23 per capita for British Columbia. The exports of these five provinces show the amount per capita to be $24, as against $82 per capita for British Columbia. The revenue of these five provinces per capita is $6.00, as against $17.31 for British Columbia, which shows that our province has contributed nearly three times as much revenue per head as the other provinces. New Brunswick, with three times our population, contributed to the revenue $1,524,478 whereas British Columbia contributes $1,700,000. Our imports are about $200,000 and our exports about $1,500,000 larger than those of that province. I will take another item of revenue about which there can be no mistake, as to its being paid exclusively by the province to which it is credited. I refer to the postoffice revenue. Prince Edward Island contributed $39,196; British Columbia contributed $135,554, or about $96,358 more under the above head. New Brunswick with three times the population of British Columbia paid commissions on money orders $7,074; Prince Edward Island on the same account, $1,289; British Columbia for the same account paid $9,431—more than those two provinces together—with a population four times greater. I ask hon. gentlemen have I not proved my contention that we are beyond the stage of leading-strings, and stand in an unrivalled position.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—I feel that I ought not to allow this motion to pass without offering a few remarks, especially in reply to what has fallen from the hon. gentleman who has just resumed his seat. He casts a doubt on the accuracy of the figures presented by my hon. friend from Victoria, and claims that the duty on a very large percentage of the goods consumed by the people of his province is not paid in Prince Edward Island but in other provinces. I admit that this is correct to a very great extent, yet I can assure that hon. gentleman and this house that probably the duty on a larger percentage of goods consumed in the province of British Columbia is paid in the eastern provinces than is the case in Prince Edward Island. He also claims that the amount per capita paid into the Dominion treasury is as large in his province. I have endeavored on more than one occasion to explain to this house how it is that the small population that we have in British Columbia contributes such enormous sums to the Dominion treasury I will repeat the explanation now. In the first place, our population is largely composed of male adults, engaged in different enterprises that enable them to be large importers of foreign goods. I admit that in respect to the fishing industry, the province of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia are on a par, but it is the only respect in which that can be said. We are largely engaged in lumbering, Prince Edward Island is not a lumbering province. We are largely engaged in mining in coal, silver and gold mining. The province of Prince Edward Island unfortunately has no such industry. I may also say that the proportion of males being so much greater in British Columbia than in the province of Prince Edward Island, or any of the sister provinces, the percentage that we contribute to the Dominion treasury is necessarily from three to four, and in some instances six times, as great as that in the sister provinces.

Hon. Mr. McKay—Are not the females the most expensive part of the family?

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—In some cases they are undoubtedly the most expensive, but unfortunately we have nothing like the same female population that the sister provinces have. The hon. gentleman and this house must be convinced that whatever claim there may be in the contention he put forward that a great deal of the duty on the goods consumed in Prince Edward Island is paid in other provinces, and credited to other provinces, I will call attention to the fact that the exports of our province were over eight millions of dollars last year, while the exports of Prince Edward Island were about one million and a quarter. I find again that in the postoffice department referred to—and very properly referred to—by my hon. friend who has introduced this subject, that we are contributing no less than $1,000,000, while the province from which my hon. friend hails contributes $220,000. We contribute over $90,000 more than that province, though we have probably a less population. That will give an idea, and will probably convince even the hon. gentleman himself of the character of the business in which the people of British Columbia are engaged, in order to create such a large correspondence and to pay such an enormous sum to the postoffice department. I am not going to detain the house any longer on this subject, because it has been so well and ably presented by my hon. colleague, but I can assure this house, that the people of British Columbia are not satisfied, neither will they be satisfied unless they have what they are justly entitled to, namely a portfolio—not merely a member having a seat in the cabinet, but a member holding a portfolio. It is utterly impossible, as has been stated by the hon. gentleman from Prince Edward Island, that people from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, ministers who probably have never been even in those western provinces, can intelligently legislate and enact laws and measures by which these different portions of the Dominion can be well and successfully governed. The conditions in British Columbia are different from what they are in Prince Edward Island. While I am delighted to see every political division in the eastern part of this country represented in the cabinet, yet I claim that the Maritime Provinces ought to be taken as a whole. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there is very little variation in the conditions, and representation should be given them as a group, but the Northwest Territories and British Columbia should remain no longer without a representative in the cabinet. It is a downright shame to leave them unrepresented, and I can assure you the people will not submit to it any longer. That is pretty strong language to make use of, but I can tell hon. gentlemen that such a feeling exists in British Columbia, that they will not submit to it, and probably when another election takes place this house and the government will realise the fact. I care not, as I said before, whether it is a Liberal or a Conservative government is in power, we want to have a representative in the cabinet that we can hold responsible, and that we can appeal to, and see that he carries out or tries to carry out what is in the best interest of that particular province. That is the object we have in view. I feel it; every British Columbian feels, no matter whether he is a Liberal or a Conservative, that we have been badly used, and I would caution the premier who is here now to immediately, or within a very short time, appoint my hon. colleague to a position in the cabinet to which he is justly entitled. It has been suggested to me, and I may mention it to the house, that the hon. gentleman who has introduced the subject referred to the very reason why we have not had a member in the cabinet long before now, namely, that they have been too loyal to the government of the day, and not sufficiently loyal to the province. There is a limit to that loyalty, but in order to obviate any more difficulties in that direction, I hope the hon. premier will immediately give my worthy colleague from Victoria a seat in the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—No personal allusions please.

Hon. Sir. Mackenzie Bowell—The question brought before the senate by the hon. member from Victoria is one of no little importance, when considered in its broadest sense as affecting the whole Dominion. I may say, however, at the outset, that I hope the day is not far distant when the question of the locality from which any hon. gentleman hails will be no longer considered a qualification either for a portfolio in the government, or as fitting him for a position as an adviser of the crown, whether having a portfolio or not. I am looking forward to the early extinction of those sectional differences which have existed, but are fast, I am happy to say, dying out, since confederation. I do not want to be understood as either advocating or suggesting that any portion of the Dominion should not be represented in the cabinet, everything being equal; but I repeat, that the policy of the present government has been, not only to do justice to every section of Canada, so far as it has been possible for them to meet the wishes of the different localities, but at the same time to ignore the idea of the particular province or locality from which any individual came being a qualification for appointment either to this house or to the cabinet. While I say that, I repeat now, publicly, what I have stated to members from British Columbia since I have had the responsibility thrown upon my shoulders of being at the head of the government: I hope the time is not far distant when every part of Canada—not because it is a province—should have a representative in the cabinet. In admitting that, I have called attention to this important fact also, that at confederation certain provisions were made for the representation of Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. Since confederation that compact has been carried out as far as possible. Quebec has never lost one of its representatives at the council board. In 1878 New Brunswick was deprived of one of its representatives, Nova Scotia retaining the number given to it at the time of union. Prince Edward Island was given representation in the cabinet in the person of the late Hon. J. C. Pope, and Sir Leonard Tilley was the only representative of New Brunswick. Since that time Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have been given representation and Ontario, the largest province in Canada—speaking financially, if I were to adopt the principle which has been advocated by the hon. gentleman from Victoria, it pays the largest amount into the revenue—has been deprived of one of its representatives; but compensation followed as suggested by the hon. gentleman from Prince Edward Island. There were gentlemen in Ontario who were willing to accept positions in the cabinet without portfolio. It was a matter of pride to them and it was a great advantage to the province to have their advice and assistance in the administration of the country. This is the first time that I have heard that in England, in the formation of any government, the question has ever been considered whether a public man lived in England, in Scotland or in Ireland. We have had viceroys sent to Iceland who were Scotchmen and Englishmen. On some occasions they have been Irishmen—the late Lord Londonderry, for instance. So it has been in the distribution of the different cabinet offices in England—the question of nationality or race, and I am glad to say of religion either at the present day, has never interfered with the calling to the councils of the nation of a man fitted for any position, and I hope the day is far distant when a man's race or creed or place of residence will be considered in England a qualification for any position under the crown. Let us endeavor in this country to follow the example of the old land, and declare that fitness for the position, and experience and ability to administer the affairs of the country, shall be the only recommendations for positions in the cabinet. While I lay that down as a general principle, it is impossible to ignore the fact that a man resident in any distant portion of this Dominion is better qualified to discuss the real wants of that particular locality than a man living two thousand or three thousand miles away from it. The same difficulty which we labor under here has been experienced in the United States. The cabinet there is much smaller than ours, and yet the same diversity of interest exists in the great nation as in our smaller Dominion. In the allotment of the different offices, while their system is quite different to that under which we are governed, they have as a rule taken the men who have rendered the best party services as being best qualified to assist in the administration of affairs.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—Hear, hear.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman says hear, hear, and laughs. Should the country ever be unfortunate enough to bring the hon. gentleman's party into power, I am sure they will not forget that cardinal principle; and British Columbia ought to be satisfied with the fact that she has such a representative as the hon. gentleman from New Westminster to look after her interests.

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terests. That would be some compensation for the great losses which my hon. friend from Victoria claims she has suffered. I do not know that it would be profitable for me to inquire into or discuss the statement made by the hon. gentleman, that the other provinces have been sufficiently powerful to enforce their rights, inferring that if they were not powerful numerically their rights would not be conceded. That is the only logical conclusion at which I can arrive from the hon. gentleman's assertion. I venture to say, and long experience has taught it to me, that the smaller provinces—not the smallest, territorially, but the smallest in representation—such as the Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, can combine together and make demands just as earnestly and effectually as they do in Ontario and Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Angers—More so.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I am only putting them on a par. Experience has taught me that they do not lack either the energy or the determination to impress upon the members of the government their wants and necessities, and I hesitate not to say that they receive in as great a proportion as do the larger provinces. An expression fell from the lips of my hon. friend from Victoria which I regret. He said that political favorites, parasites, were sent from the older provinces to occupy positions in the newer ones. When we reflect for a moment that many of those provinces, so far as the Dominion is concerned, are comparatively young—as they themselves say, new—it has been found convenient and necessary in the past to send gentlemen from the older provinces to occupy different positions. That has been done by political parties, I admit. British Columbia had an Ontario man sent out for governor. I have a recollection of but one—I may be wrong—and that was Mr. Richards, who was sent out as governor of that province. If there have been others they escape my mind at the present moment.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—Mr. Richards was a resident of British Columbia for about a year before he was appointed governor.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I am not going into the history of how long he was there or why he was appointed to fill that position. The fact is, he was a Canadian, and British Columbia was a portion of Canada. I know a good deal of fault is found because the present governor was appointed to occupy that high and important position in British Columbia. We all know, who know anything of the history of the government of the country, that Mr. Dewdney was as much a British Columbian as any man who lives there to-day. He had lived there the greater portion of his life, and pursued his vocation in that province, and knew, I venture the assertion, as much of its wants and capabilities and resources as any man in the Dominion of Canada. It may be that the Northwest Territories would have some cause of complaint on the ground of his being appointed governor of that part of Canada, but from what I know of his administration, he performed his duties well, and was very acceptable to the people whom he governed for the time being. I do not desire to prolong this debate, but I hope my hon. friend from Victoria will forgive me when I state that, in my humble judgment, the charge he brings against the administration of not looking after and to the interests of British Columbia is not well founded. We have been paying for years large subsidies for steamship services on the Pacific, in order to cultivate a trade between the older lands and our own. While we have been paying towards the development of trade with the Spanish Antilles, the West Indies and other portions of the world in order to bring trade to the Maritime Provinces as much as possible, have we forgotten the Pacific coast in pursuance of that policy? We are paying a large subsidy to-day to build up a trade between Canada and Japan and China.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—Why do you not have those steamers call at Victoria as well?

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—If the hon. gentleman had more municipal politics eradicated from that massive brain of his he would have been able to comprehend what I was saying without interrupting me. I say in looking after the interests of the whole Dominion, we first subsidised the magnificent line of steamships to develop—and it is developing to as rapid an extent as could have been anticipated—the trade between China and Japan and the Pacific coast of Canada, in order that British Columbia should not be left in a position to say that we were spending the money of this Dominion to develop trade in the east and forgetting altogether trade in the west. We are paying now $125,000 annually towards a steamship line to develop trade between the Australasian colonies and British Columbia, and in that instance, where I had something to say in connection with the contract, I stipulated that they should call at Victoria. I knew the complaints that had been made in connection with the other steamers, and was desirous that as many sections as possible of the British Columbian coast should receive a proportionate benefit from the establishment of that line. I took care that Victoria, the capital of the country, the most important city in the whole province, should not be overlooked. I do not know that I should have referred to this, had not the hon. gentleman referred to the fact that the Japan and China steamers do not stop there. To the results of that policy I am looking forward with a good deal of expectation, because it has been somewhat of a hobby of mine, with me, as my colleagues know, that Canada shall be made the great highway of the world. I trust the time may not be far distant when the popular route around the globe will be by the fast Atlantic steamship vessels, equal to any of the greyhounds that are now ploughing the sea between England and New York, and across this continent to British Columbia and thence by our own steamship lines to the far east. Experience has shown that as you can draw passenger traffic, and particularly that class of passengers who travel for pleasure, just in proportion to their numbers is the expenditure in the countries through which they travel. Have we forgotten, so far as the revenue of the country would justify, the railway enterprise of British Columbia? I know that when we have mentioned in the past the millions spent in connecting the Pacific coast with the eastern portion of the Dominion, we have been told "Oh, that was for your own benefit; that was for the benefit of the east." I admit that it was to some extent, but was it not just as great an advantage to the British Columbians as it was to those who live in Ontario and on the Atlantic coast?

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B. C.)—Yes, certainly it was.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I go further, and say that had it not been for the union of British Columbia with the older provinces, and the expenditure of that enormous amount of money in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, you would not be to-day in as prosperous a condition as you are, nor would you be collecting that enormous amount of revenue which you now boast of contributing and for which you say you do not receive a full return from the expenditure of the country. We have also to these fullest extent of our revenue subsidised lines running into the mining districts of British Columbia, and strange to say the only man out of the 84 members of the senate who objected to a subsidy to a road intended to run into that rich mining section to which the hon. gentleman has referred, was a British Columbian; yet we find the very same gentleman rising to-day and telling us that we do not do them justice. When we offered to spend the money of the Dominion—theirs just as much as ours—in the opening up or bringing to the markets of the world the great wealth of the Kootenay district, we found a British Columbian strongly protesting against assisting a line to enable the miners in those mountainous districts to carry out the natural wealth of the country. In saying that, I do not wish it to be understood that I refer to the hon. gentleman who brought this question before the house.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—Will the hon. gentleman mention the man who did oppose it.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I mean you.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—That statement is incorrect. I never opposed any grant or aid, or assistance to a road to open up any one portion of British Columbia. If the hon. gentleman has reference to a bill that was before the House last year, that was creating a monopoly by which the Canadian Pacific Railway—because it was a Canadian Pacific Railway branch—would not allow any other road to be built within 15 or 20 miles of that line. I objected to granting such extraordinary powers, but so far as opposing a subsidy to any road in British Columbia, that statement is incorrect, and I am certain that the Premier must have misunderstood the discussion last year.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The hon. gentleman must certainly have forgotten—

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B. C.)—I have not forgotten.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The Dominion subsidized a road to connect the Kootenay river, just below Nelson, with the Columbia river. Mines were discovered some distance to the north, and it was necessary to run a road from the foot of Arrow lake into the interior in order to reach those rich mines, and when that question came before the House the only opposition it met with, no matter for what reason, was from the hon. gentleman from New Westminster, and the records will show that the statement I make is quite correct. The hon gentleman says it was because the bill was granting a monopoly—a monopoly, forsooth! Who would attempt to run a road into those mountains unless they expected to derive some benefit from it? But no road that has been built into that section of country can have a monopoly when the traffic requires a competing line. I could not mention all the roads to which we have given aid to open up the different sections of that country; we have gone as far as the revenues of the country would justify at the time. I hope that you may have a road running into the Cariboo mines ere long, in order that they may be opened up with other portions of the country. I readily admit the great wealth of that section and its resources are such that would justify almost any expenditure that might be necessary to develop and open it up. I must take exception, before I sit down, not to the figures which the hon. gentleman has given the House, because, I believe they are strictly accurate, but to the deductions and the inferences which he draws from them. Some few years ago, when in the lower House, a somewhat similar question was discussed; an attack was made on the government and an attempt made to prove that the national policy had not increased the exportation of manufactured and other goods to the extent that had been anticipated. Looking at the trade returns of the Maritime provinces, I found that the dutiable imports were between fourteen and fifteen millions of dollars less than before they came into confederation, but did that prove that these people were any poorer? Did it prove that Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick had deteriorated, or gone back, or were not wealthier to-day than when they came into the Dominion? For answer you had only to look at the quantity of goods sent from Quebec, Montreal and other portions of the Dominion into those provinces to supply the place of the very articles that they used to import from England. Take the importations into Prince Edward Island alone. The year before she came into confederation she imported and paid duty on goods to the value of $1,372,500. That was in 1872. In 1894 she had decreased about one hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars in her imports, but that is no evidence that she did not consume goods upon which duty had been paid in other portions of the province. We all know that the importations into the province of Quebec, which gave her apparently, from the figures, so large a proportionate amount of duties paid into the Dominion—not so much to-day as it was ten or fifteen years ago—are not consumed in that province. Montreal, the head of ocean navigation, is in that province. Thirty years ago we had scarcely any large importing houses in the province of Ontario, and the consequence was that the goods used to be imported, entered, duty paid in Montreal, and then sent on to the western country, as is done now to a large extent into Manitoba and the North-west Territories; so that if we were to take what Quebec pays per head on her imports, we would be led to believe that she pays more than any other portion of the Dominion. Take the North-west to-day; the returns from customs on importations last year was about eleven thousand dollars; yet we know that the Nort-west has a population that consumes largely of imported and home manufactured goods. To say that these people do not consume as much as other provinces where agricultural pursuits are followed to a large extent would be to do them an injustice. And it is the same with all other provinces. The people of British Columbia do not devote time and attention to those industries which produce all that is necessary for their sustenance. Their industries, as has been very properly pointed out, consist in mining, lumbering, fishing and other pursuits which do not meet their wants to the same extent as do the productions of other provinces, and hence their importation is much larger. The same remarks, arguments and statements may be applied with equal force to the tonnage. Of course, Ontario could not expect to have that tonnage, unless it is inland tonnage, because it is furnished with the goods which are imported from abroad by ships whose tonnage is entered in the Maritime provinces, on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic. Now, as for representation in the two Houses, British Columbia certainly stands in as favourable a position as the other and smaller provinces. We all know that at the Union the representation was based upon the unit of 65 for Quebec, but British Columbia was shrewd enough to make a provision, when it came into the Dominion, that it should have six representatives no matter how small the population might be. Prince Edward Island did not take that precaution, and consequently in the redistribution of the representation a few years ago, the little island lost one of its representatives, although it had a larger population than British Columbia has to-day. British Columbia has six and Prince Edward Island only five. I am finding no fault with that, because when you take the population, including the Indians of British Columbia, we find it is about 98,000, giving about 16,333 of a population to each representative; while Prince Edward Island has over 21,600 to each. I merely give that to show that in this particular at least, British Columbia has an equal representation with other sections of the Dominion. As to the post office receipts, I venture to say that if any one will examine them, it will be found that in new sections of the country, the settlers have a larger correspondence with their friends whom they have left than have the people in the older provinces. Hence, the postal revenues of a new province, and particularly a business province like British Columbia, and of the Northwest Territories, are larger in proportion than in the older settlements. It is quite true also that the difficulties in reaching the outposts in those new countries, sparsely settled as many of them are, render it more costly to carry the mail. Hence, it is no argument to say that because it costs so much more to send your mail matter in these new provinces, that they are getting more than their share; but quite the contrary. The conclusion at which my hon. friend arrived was that, considering the importance of British Columbia, they should have a representative in the cabinet. The junior member for Halifax referred to positions in the cabinet without portfolio, and he pointed out what is quite true, that in an extensive country like this if a gentleman like my hon. friend from Prince Edward Island has a seat in the cabinet without portfolio, it involves a good deal of expense. There is much force in what the hon. gentleman says, and it is a question whether that should not be remedied in some way. I can only say, in closing my remarks, that I hope there will be no cause for complaint in future, and when it can be done, consistently with the interests of the different sections of the Dominion, every section should be represented in one way or other. But I wish the house to reflect for a moment upon the difficulty, in the formation of any government, of turning men out who have been in the cabinet for a length of time in order to make room for others. Somebody must make way, unless we carry out the other suggestion which was made, of creating a few more portfolios. That would be the easiest way to do it, but I am sure that were my hon. friend the junior member from Halifax in the government he would find that by the time he met all the demands of parliament, he would come out of it poorer than when he went in. I was going to add that I think there is one gentleman who has had some experience in that matter who will agree with me upon this point more than upon any other utterance I can make on behalf of the government. I can only say to my hon. friend from New Westminster that I rejoice in the fact that British Columbians, since that province has come into confederation, have been loyal and true to the party that they originally—not originally, but always—belonged to; that they never found it necessary, from personal interest or personal ambition, or disappointed speculation to desert their party and go over to the other side. It is a loyalty that has characterized the members from British Columbia which all must admire, and for which I feel the warmest gratitude, not only as a member of this government, but as an old politician and parliamentarian. It is a pleasure for me to reflect that in all my associations with those gentlemen they have ever had but one principle, so far as the administration in the country was concerned, and that was to adhere loyally to the promises they had made to their constituents, and act consistently with the principles they had always advocated. I have no doubt when the time comes to appeal again to the people, that they will be found just as true and just as loyal to the old flag and the old party and the old policy as they have been in the past.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—The hon. premier referred to a bill that I opposed here—a bill providing for the building of a railway in British Columbia. I have sent for the senate debates, 1893, and the remarks will be found at page 430 It was the "Colombia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company's Bill" that was before the house, and upon that occasion I delivered myself in the following way:

As far as the building of that road is concerned, I may say that I am as strongly in favor of it as any hon. gentleman in the house or in this country, and my sole object in moving the amendment of which I have given notice is simply to protect and to promote the interest of that particular portion of British Columbia which is being fast filled up, owing to the many mining camps and claims that have been discovered there within the last two years. I moved in the railway committee, when the bill was before it, that a certain portion of the second clause should be struck out. I will read the whole clause in order that hon. gentlemen may fully understand how I want the section amended:

"The company may construct and operate a railway between some point on its recent line between Nelson and Robson on the south and Revelstoke on the north, together with such branch or branches as may from time to time be authorized by the governor in council, not exceeding in any one case the length of 30 miles."

The words that I wish struck out are "together with such branch or branches as may from time to time be authorised by the governor in council, not exceeding in any one case the length of 30 miles." Hon. gentlemen are aware that in the general railway act the power of building branches to the extent of six miles is given to railway companies. I refer to the railway act of 1886, 49 Vic., chap. 109, sec. 15, subsection 15:

"Any company may construct a branch or branches not exceeding six miles in length from any terminus or station of its railway."

That is the power granted in the general railway act, and I am not aware that this parliament, or any parliament since 1867, has granted powers such as those asked for in this section, other than that granted to the Canadian Pacific railway in their original charter. The 14th section of that act provides, and so on.

It will be seen that I was not opposing the building of a road in British Columbia, or opposing any grant that this government saw fit to make to any road in British Columbia. On the contrary, I was anxious that this road should be built, no one was more anxious than I was, but at the same time I was anxious that the interests of other portions of the province and of other people should be protected as well as those of the company that was applying for the charter. I am charitable enough to suppose that the hon. premier's memory failed him or he would never have insinuated that I was opposing any grant to that company or any other laudable undertaking in the Pacific province. I leave it to the house if the tactics of the premier in misrepresenting me in this matter does not strongly savour of ward politics and is the product of everything but a gigantic brain.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I rise to a point of order. I do not object to an explanation, but I do object to a speech.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—I was misrepresented in another way as well, and I intend to call the attention of the house to it. The hon. gentleman and others have continually made the statement on the floor of this house and elsewhere that I was elected to represent a certain party. In my address to the electors of New Westminster, who elected me, I announced myself as independent in politics, and in the first Parliamentary Companion after I was elected I made use of the following words: "Thoroughly independent in politics, in favor of equitable reciprocity with the United States and the immediate construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway." But when hon. gentlemen have nothing else to attack me on, they have recourse to misrepresentations. A habit the first minister appears to glory in——

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I am not aware that I mentioned the hon. gentleman's name. I spoke of the British Columbians generally. If my remarks fit the hon. gentleman, I have no objection that he should have the benefit of them. If what he states is correct—and I am not going to dispute him, because it is quite evident he thinks I refer to him—then he has been true to his instincts naturally, whatever they may be since he has been in the house, and consequently he occupies the same position as the others who have stuck loyally to the government. He can take just which horn of the dilemma he pleases.

Hon. Mr. McInnes (B.C.)—I never was born to be a slave to any government or party.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)—I am glad my speech brought forth a very forcible Canadian speech from the premier. It has the proper ring but he misunderstood me in one or two points. My whole speech was advisory and I was finding no fault with the government. I said I was not going to find fault with or arraign the government for what they have done, but I was simply endeavouring to represent the views of the electorate. I have no fault to find with the government; but things change in time and what our people want should be done. When I spoke about people holding offices in British Columbia, I refered to minor appointments. Governor Dewdney, reading the hon. Premier's speech, would think that I had referred to him as a person sent over there against our wishes. He might have been sent against our wishes, but I did not say a word about him or about Mr. Richards either. I simply had the subordinate offices in my mind. I hope the premier will take that explanation as the correct one. I made no charge against the government, but simply made an advisory speech, without putting forward my own opinion, but giving the opinion of those I represent.

Weak and Nervous

Describes the condition of thousands of people at this season. They have no appetite, cannot sleep, and complain of the prostrating effect of warmer weather. This condition may be remedied by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite and tones up all the organs. It gives good health by making the blood pure.

HOODS PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

—The smokeless frying-pan—the best thing out. Only at A. Barker's, 122 Yates street.

The Preserving Season

.....HAS COMMENCED, AND

WEILER BROS.

Are prepared to supply you with all the FRUIT JARS you need (all sizes.)

Enamelled Pots

Are the best to prepare your fruit in. They are the cleanest and are highly recommended by the principal Schools of Cookery.

YOU WILL REQUIRE OTHER UTENSILS. WE HAVE THEM.

WEILER BROS.

Sewer Pipe

I have now for sale about twenty thousand feet best Scotch salt glazed SEWER PIPES (3 feet lengths), and all kinds of traps and fittings. The ONLY Pipe in Victoria to stand the test! ! !

Tiles.....

Received large consignment by last ship from England of Glazed, Printed and Art Tiles, for hearths and floors. The Latest Styles.

J. W. Keller,

Corner Yates and Quadra Streets

Pick-Nics

Are the order of the day, and

A. Barker's,

122 YATES STREET, . . .

Is the place to get your . .

Lunch Baskets and Camping Outfits Cheap,

And the only place in the city where you can get a smokeless frying pan; call and see them; something new.

GILT EDGE CREAMERY BUTTER.

Eastern Pork & Provision Store,

NO. 23, CITY MARKET.

Having made arrangements with one of the best Creameries to handle their butter, have now on hand a choice lot in small tubs for family use. Prices low.

Good Dairy Butter, ...per lb. 15c., 20c.
Eggs ..... per doz. 12 1-2c., 15c., 20c.

Music

Re-writes, Transposes, Arranges and Composed for the Voice, Piano, any instrument or combination of instruments.

JNO. W. FIRTH,
21 Blanchard St., Victoria.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

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S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 154.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 3, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications first the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEIR-MITCHELL SYSTEM.
MRS. FORTESCUE,
Certified Masseuse.
For terms, etc., apply P.O., Victoria, or "The Bungalow," Esquimalt road.

A. W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairs supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JEWELERS, ETC.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale. Highest prices paid for household furniture. Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria

SOLID SILVER WALTHAM WATCHES, $8.50.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort street
VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A new milch cow. Apply M. Morrissey, Oakland P.O. July3-2t.

TRY MARSHALL'S Home-Made Bread. Delivered fresh daily. Full weight, 59 Broad St.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Pretty cottage, five rooms and bath. Apply to Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. may27-tf

WANTS.

WANTED—At Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street, cash customers for Garden Tools, Paints, etc. Cheap, cheap for cash.

WANTED HELP—Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write The World Med. Electric Co., P.O. Box 221, London, Ont., Canada. Je17-3m-d&w

Perhaps

Your teeth are Decayed. If so get them attended to at once. Consult a reliable dentist.

CALL ON....
A. A. HUMBER, D.D.S.,
93½ Douglas Street.
The Best Work. Reasonable Rates.

—Ice cream freezers at prices to suit everybody. Shore's hardware.

LOST OR FOUND.

STRAYED—From 149 Menzies street, on the 10th inst., a red Durham Cow. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to C. A. Goffin, at above address. je11-tf

LOST—A watch, gold case, open face, engraved rim and plain back. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Times office.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEASIDE HOME for the summer—Fifteen minutes from tram; children would have mother's care; terms low. P., Times office. july3-3t.

FINE AMERICAN HAMS and bacon, gilt edge butter and supplies for picnics. Co-operative Grocery, 19 and 20 City Market. je28-2tw

MONEY TO LOAN—On Victoria real estate by the Dominion Building and Loan Association, repayable by easy monthly payments. Stock in the above association for sale, a good investment. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

THE TIMES FOR SALE

At the following places in the City:

Sampson's Bookstore,
Corner Douglas and Johnson streets.

Campbell's Cigar Store,
Corner Yates and Government sts.

P. O. Cigar Store,
Corner Courtney and Government sts.

Braund & Co.,
No. 62 Government street.

R. Jamieson,
Next to Post Office.

THE TIMES may be procured at above stores until a late hour each evening.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

TARIFF REFORM IN THE STATES.

When the United States tariff was lowered from the height to which the McKinley bill had hoisted it there were many predictions from protectionists that the changes would bring about disasters of various kinds. After the Democratic success of 1892 there was a period of acute depression, and the McKinleyites promptly shouted: "We told you so." In point of fact the tariff had not been changed by that time, but the beneficiaries of the high tariff quietly ignored the fact and seized upon what they regarded as a favorable opportunity for their preachings. Now the turn of affairs has brought them extreme discomfiture, for almost every day brings an announcement that some industrial establishment is increasing wages. In many cases the rate is higher than in the palmy days of McKinleyism. On various occasions we have quoted from the record kept by the New York Times of these increases and restorations of old rates of wages, and now it appears from a summary that up to the middle of June the establishments which have made the increases number over 340 and the employees affected number about 232,000. The recital of these facts supplies strong testimony as to the benefit of tariff reform. The New York Post on the situation says: "Nothing is more remarkable about the many advances in wages, reported from all parts of the country, than the cheerfulness and spontaneity with which they are made by employers. The commissioner of labor, Mr. Wright, remarked on this fact some weeks ago, before it had attained anything like its present distinctness. It is safe to say that no other like period of our industrial history every witnessed so many voluntary advances in wages. There have been some strikes and threatened strikes, but for the most part the change has come about through the simple announcement of employers that business had improved sufficiently to enable them to mark up wages 10, 20, 30 per cent. The disastrous effect of this state of things on high tariff reasoners is evident from their painful wriggling to explain it away." It appears that a protectionist paper had printed a long article drawing a dismal picture of the injurious effects of the Gorman tariff upon the pottery business of the United States. It represented the potteries as being "hard hit" by the change. In the news columns of the same paper appeared the announcement that the wages of the employees in potteries had been advanced 25 per cent. Noting this incident the Post said: "The workingmen were reported to be 'well satisfied,' and disposed to regard the result of their negotiations with their employers as 'one of the greatest victories' which they ever secured. Certain it is that McKinley never hit them in this way. He put the tariff up for them, but the employers made up for that by putting the wages down. In fact, an advance of wages at the Trenton potteries is something for which the oldest inhabitant can scarcely find a parallel. For many years, at least, whether the tariff went up or down, wages at Trenton have had but one course, and that was downward. The potters will be tempted to pray that some ignorant tariff-tinker may come along and hit them hard again."

"CONTEMPT."

Recently a motion was made before Chief Justice Meredith at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, to commit for contempt of court Thomas H. Preston, publisher of the Brantford Expositor, and Thomas Woodyatt, police magistrate of Brantford, on account of certain comments on a case pending in court which appeared in the Expositor. The following portion of a report of the proceedings is a sufficient commentary:

"The learned judge then asked for a copy of the paper containing the article, and, after reading it, said that he did not think it very objectionable. The alleged objections were pointed out, and it was argued that the applicant would be prejudiced in the pending matters and in his future action. The chief justice said he did not think so. The court in hearing any argument in Reg. vs. Fleming, could not possibly be influenced by the article, and its dignity as a court was not hurt in any way. The question of any future action could not be considered; it had nothing to do with the present motion. He did not believe in newspaper comments on pending actions that would prejudice a fair trial or the course of justice. That sort of thing was very objectionable; but he thought the courts should not encourage applications for attachments against newspaper publishers for immaterial or unimportant remarks in their newspapers concerning proceedings in courts of justice. Motions for comments of that character should be discontinued. He could not entertain the present motion, even if it were quite regular, and it must be dismissed on the merits, with costs."

If there were more sensible, clear-minded judges like Chief Justice Meredith there would be fewer nonsensical, trivial and merely vexatious cases brought against newspapers. The harpies who enjoy preying on the press through the agency of libel suits and "contempt" proceedings get only too much encouragement from the courts generally.

Montreal Witness:—Mr. Ouimet, the minister of public works, boldly declared in the house of commons yesterday that "he was not ashamed of St. Louis or of anything that he had done." This is quite as brazen as Sir Adolphe Caron's famous declaration in regard to his part in the distribution, through Mr. Thomas McGreevy, of thousands of dollars to carry the elections, that "he would do it again." It is quite evident that until the present Dominion government is turned out of office the contractors will continue to have a big pull at Ottawa, and such jobs as those of the Wellington bridge, the Soo canal and the Quebec harbor works will continue to make great drains on an unguarded treasury, and that corruptionist funds wherewith to carry the elections will be as big as they can be made. If the government carry the next elections, "Uncle Thomas," now a member in good standing of the party, and the Micks, and Nicks and the St. Louises, and the rest of the gang, will once more sail "on summer seas of glory" under the protection of their "cousins" of the government.

Miller Ogilvie, of Montreal, is now an ardent protectionist, but there was a time when he felt otherwise. The Montreal Herald has been unkind enough to resurrect the following argument offered by Mr. Ogilvie at the annual meeting of the Dominion board of trade in Ottawa in 1874, when there was a discussion on the proposal to raise the duties on agricultural products:

"I wish to say a word or two with reference to the grain and flour trade. We had a duty upon these two articles for two seasons, and gave it a fair trial. I recollect at that time we shipped Canadian wheat to Liverpool, and also American wheat, on which there was a duty of 4 cents a bushel; and at Liverpool the question was never asked which was American and which was Canadian wheat. They were both sold on their merits. Was that any protection to the farmer? We were then told that that was a year of surplus, but wait until we should have a year of scarcity. The next year was a year of scarcity, and we had to import into Canada two million bushels of wheat, and pay 4 cents a bushel on it. That is to say, the staff of life was taxed to that extent. It was said that a duty of 25 cents would enable us to supply the Maritime Provinces; but if a merchant in the Maritime Provinces has to sell a cargo of fish in New York, he should not be compelled to pay 25 cents a barrel duty on the return cargo of flour. I can make a barrel of flour as cheap as any man in the Dominion or the United States; and when I cannot supply it to the Maritime Provinces as cheap as they can get it in the American market, let them buy there."

"Poor little creature!" exclaimed Uncle Allen to the mosquito that was buzzing about him. "There's room enough in this great world for both you and me. * * * But you shouldn't try to crowd me," he added a moment later as the insect alighted on his nose. And he crushed it remorselessly.

Be a man! Find the right thing to do—then urge some fellow to go and do it.

Mr. King—Do you think as they are now discussing, that chess has an injurious effect on the mind?

Mrs. Queen—Indeed I do. If I had to keep as still as a chess player does, I'd explode.

"I understand the orator moved the people very deeply in his speech while in your section."

"Yes, very much; he touched the popular chord."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, I do; the committee hung him just ten seconds after he concluded."

UNEXCELLED IN CANADA.

The New Parliament Buildings Will be a Credit to the Country.

The Architectural Beauty of the Pile is Unsurpassed in America.

Victoria is famed for her climate and great natural beauty, and before long, as an additional attraction, she will be known as possessing one of the handsomest structures in the Dominion of Canada—if not on the continent of America.

A representative of the Times paid a visit of inspection to the new government buildings, fast assuming shape, this morning, and in conversation with Mr. William Pierce, the sculptor, who has been employed on the statues which will adorn the buildings, was informed by that gentleman that the new buildings when completed would not be excelled—from the point of architectural beauty—by any building on the continent of America. Mr. Pierce's opinion should be worth something—he has been employed on similar work in every city of prominence in the United States and Canada. It is calculated that the exterior work on the main building will have been completed by the 1st of December. The wings, upon which work has only just commenced, are not expected to be completed before the fall of '96.

The work has advanced to such a stage, however, that a fair idea may be obtained as to the general appearance of the structure when completed, and a view even now impresses one with the great architectural beauty which is evident on every side. The stone itself is a peculiar one—a pale drab of great hardness—and permits of the most intricate carving, which is a feature everywhere evident. The rear and grand entrances are in a semi-finished condition, but even now exhibit the great beauty of design. In niches on either side of the grand entrance are placed two of the five statues with which the pile will be adorned. The one to the left is that of Sir James Douglas, the pioneer statesman of the province. The work is only partially completed, the finishing touches requiring to be administered after the statues are placed in position. The likeness is an excellent one. The design represents the late Sir James attired in uniform, with medals on breast, etc. One foot is advanced, the hat is held in the right hand while the left touches a drawn sword upon which the figure leans.

In the opposite niche stands, with head erect—straight as an arrow—the careen image of the late Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, C. J., attired in wig and gown. Here also the likeness is strikingly lifelike; the well-known features standing out clear and well defined.

Over the entrance on the spandrils will appear the figures "1855"—year of completion of this portion of the structure—while griffins, in relief, are below. At the extreme top of the grand entrance, just above the key-stone, is to be placed the coat-of-arms—the crown and lion—carved in stone. Two female figures representing "Art" and "Science" are to be placed at equal distances from the grand entrance on either side. One is now in position and has been nick-named "Trilby." A seven-foot copper image of Captain George Vancouver will surmount the central dome, which will not be completed for some time yet.

It is possible to inspect details from a point close by, but if one would judge of the beauty of the structure as a whole he must stand at some distance and make a survey—this, however, will not be possible until the squatty brick buildings surrounding are torn down, which will be done immediately upon completion of the new buildings.

Situated upon an ideal site and surrounded by ample grounds, there is no question but that the new provincial parliament buildings will present a most imposing appearance and be a credit to Victoria, the province and the Dominion of Canada.

A NEW RACE IN OLD EGYPT.

Their Remains Found in Graves Over a Large Territory.

What is absolutely novel to Egyptologists is a recent discovery, made by Mr. Quibell and Professor Flinders Petrie, of a new race, inhabiting a large portion of the country, over an extent of one hundred miles, between Abydos and Negada. Over two thousand graves have been opened so far, and the mortal remains found, with the various objects, open an entirely new field of research.

Side by side with the graves of this new race are the well-known vestiges of Egyptian towns, with the pottery, heads, scarabs, of the IVth, XIIth, XVIIIth, and XIXth dynasties, "exactly," as Professor Flinders Petrie writes, "like those found similarly dated in northern Egypt. Here, however, is the strange anomaly. There is no object found in these graves which is like anything manufactured by the Egyptians. There is not a sign of a scarab, nor has there been found on vase, amulet, or bead the trace of a hieroglyphic character. All the pottery is made by hand, and the wheel was unknown."

The bodies found in the grave were not mummified, and the methods of burial bear no semblance to Egyptian customs. Mutilation of the dead was carried out; for in the same grave there are skulls separated from the rest of the bodies. One marked peculiarity is that the human bones are "broken open at the ends and scooped out." This treatment, Professor Flinders Petrie says in the Academy, "certainly points to ceremonial anthropophagy." At first it might have looked like a cannibalistic tendency.

From a study of the remains, it seems to be positive that they belonged to a tall and powerful race, having a hooked nose, long pointed beard, and brown wavy hair. There were no negro resemblances. Supposably the people were allied to the Libyans and Amorites—Harper's Weekly.

THE EFFECT OF SINGLE TAX.

To the Editor:—In your issue of June 12th you quote the premier of New South Wales as condemning the opposition of those who hold that free trade means the abolition of the custom house and are piping for the introduction of a "crushing single tax." I do not know whether or not you agreed with the view that the Single Tax would be a crushing measure, but do not doubt that in either case you will be quite willing to permit your readers to learn how so far from being a crushing measure the single Tax would be the means of relieving the people of great burdens now placed upon them. The crushing burdens that the Single Tax would remove would be first of all the terrible load of taxation now laid upon industry and its products. This load does not only consist of the tariff, but of all taxes upon improvements and on personal property as well as license taxes paid for the privilege of earning an honest living and taxes on honestly earned incomes. All of these taxes restrict and discourage the production of wealth and at the same time encourage the withholding of land from use, for while the owner of a piece of land refrains from using it he is taxed but lightly, but as soon as he employs either his own labor or that of others in improving his land his taxes are increased; the better the improvements the higher the taxes. The natural result of such a pernicious system is everywhere visible in the large tracts of unused valuable land, in the hordes of involuntarily idle men, in the crowded tenements of the cities, in the depressed condition of agriculture and in the terrible misery and suffering existing almost everywhere. By abolishing all taxes on industry and its products and raising all public revenue by the Single Tax upon the value of land irrespective of improvements all these legalized checks on production would be removed and, it being no longer profitable to hold valuable land out of use, the owners of such land would either have to improve it themselves or let someone else do so. This would be the means of not only causing an enormous demand for labor in all branches of industry, but of everywhere freeing natural opportunities to those who desired to use them, so that no one who desired employment would be without it, and an era of prosperity would set in as has never been seen before.

S. DANZIGER.
No. 141 Race Street, Cincinnati, June 27.

—For coughs of any kind, use Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti. It cures. Refuse imitations.

PERSONAL.

R. McKay Fripp is over from Vancouver.
Mrs. Frank Adams is back from a visit to Vancouver.
W. K. Tolloch returned yesterday from a visit to his sound.
H. G. McConnon returned from the Sound this morning.
Mrs. D. R. Harris returned from the Mainland yesterday.
Major C. T. Dupont returned last evening from Vancouver.
E. M. Yarwood, barrister, of Nanaimo, is in the city on business.
Dr. E. Hall returned last evening from a visit to the Mainland.
Dr. Newcombe left for the Northwest last week on a vacation.
George Bartlett of McPherson's is registered at the New England.
F. M. Yorke returned from Port Townsend on the Sehome this morning.
D. A. McKenzie, formerly collector of customs at Seattle, is in the city.
C. M. Lent and R. S. Lodar of New Westminster are guests at the New England.
J. Piercy, of the firm of J. Piercy & Co., has returned from a business trip to Europe.
Walter Topping, agent at Portland for the O.R. & N. Co.'s steamships line, is in the city.
Captain F. W. Gutter, the Puget Sound Pilot, over to meet the steamer Strathnevis, is at the Oriental.
Richard Saxe Jones, the Seattle attorney, accompanied by a party of relatives including Miss Eva Bates, Miss A. N. Taylor and Miss M. C. Burr, is in the city. The party is at the Mount Baker.

"Have a drink, stranger?"
"Young man, give heed to the wise injunction that you should not look upon the wine when it is red; for drink biteth like an adder, and—"
"Hold on a minute! I've got some gin in my grip. That ain't red, an' it's got a bite like a wild turnip. I guess that'll suit you."—New York Recorder.

Citizen—They don't have many transfers of real estate out in your country, do they?
Arizona Pete—Say, mister, I reckon you've never been out there and seen the wind shifting sand from Yuma to Prescott and back in the same day, have you?

"I trust your sympathies with a struggling neighbor," said the dusty and ragged stranger, "will prompt you to assist a poor Cuban refugee—"
Kindly lady—Help? Certainly. Here's food and money. Deeds of valor and patriotic suffering must ever command our admiration. But how came you to be a Cuban refugee?
Stranger (with mouth full)—Allus afeard to go thar.

Mrs. McBride (entering the kitchen)—Bridget, didn't I see that policeman kiss you?
Bridget—Well, mum, sure an' you wouldn't have me lay myself opin to arrest for resistin' an officer, now?—Harper's Bazar.

"Mike," said Pickling Pete, who had been reading from a newspaper, "what kind of money do you like best?"
And Meandering Mike, as he rolled over far enough to break off a daisy that tickled his ear, murmured:
"Any kind."

First sojourner—Do you always get your meals on time here?
Second sojourner—Yes; I have to tell some of my friends where to. I'm downright glad to see you.—Boston Courier.

You cannot be well unless your blood is pure. Therefore purify your blood with the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

People

Bring their Prescriptions to us because they recognize our ability and carefulness.

Bowes' Drug Store,
100 Government St., near cor. Yates.
Telephone 423.

$3 PER DOZ. CABINETS

For one Month only, at
SKENE LOWE'S,
63 Government St.

See Our New Designs WALL PAPERS. See Our Prices

J. W. MELLOR, 76, 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Extensive alterations are being made to the naval wharf at Esquimalt.

—In future the county court will sit on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

—The yacht Josephine will leave here either this afternoon or in the morning for Nanaimo.

—The British steamer Eskdale of the N.P.R. Line has left Yokohama for Victoria. She has a cargo of upwards of 3,000 tons.

—The superintendent of education has declared illegal several elections in rural districts where women were elected trustees. The school act only gives the cities the privilege of having women on the trustee board.

—Ask your grocer for the new package of Paris Lumps the Refinery has just put on the market. The package is a 25 lb. box, and the lumps are all neatly arranged in rows and cut extra thin. Price very moderate.

—It is announced that Mr. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, has notified the city that it is desirable that a lot of noxious weeds, particularly Canada thistles, be destroyed, but the city had already taken action a week ago.

—The fifth anniversary of Alexandra Lodge, No. 116, Sons of England, was celebrated by the members last evening with a social at Sir William Wallace Hall. There was a very entertaining programme and the evening proved a pleasant one.

—W. Stamer, with E. B. Marvin & Co., met with a rather serious accident a few days ago. He was working around a tin of tar oil with a light when the oil exploded. His face was severely burned. It will be some time before he will be able to be around again.

—Sanitary Officer Conlin is preparing for the destruction of a number of shacks in different parts of the city ordered pulled down by the council. The occupants have been formally notified to vacate within 48 hours, and the visit of the destroying angel will very likely be paid to-morrow.

—There was a good sized crowd at Beacon Hill last night to hear the B.C. B.G.A. band played an excellent programme. The prettiest number of the evening was "A Hunting Scene," a descripture piece. It called for an encore, for which the band played the ever popular "Mamie, hurry up and kiss your honey."

—The officers of Columbia Lodge, No 2, I.O.O.F., were installed last night by Grand Master Holmes, assisted by grand officers. The new officers are: H. A. Porter, N.G.; G. T. Fox, V.G.; R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; A. Henderson, Treas.; W. Jackson, Per. Sec.; A. Edwards, War.; R. L. Allen, Con.; J. Wilby, R.S.N.G.; F. Taylor, L.S.N.G.; Colin Cameron, I.G.; W. H. Huxtable, O.G.; C. Minckler, R.S.S.; G. E. Smith, L.S.S.

—The visit of Herr A. Aamold, the eminent violinist, on Friday next, will be a great treat to the music lovers of this city. He has a wonderful command of the technique of his instrument, and his tone on the violin is of rare sweetness and power. The Chicago Tribune, commenting upon his performance in Chicago, says: "Herr Aamold with his skillful manipulation of the bow won universal applause from the audience, and we can safely pronounce him one of the best artists of the new school."

—A dispatch from Digby, N.S., says: "The Dominion Atlantic railway's magnificent steamship Prince Rupert arrived here this morning. The Prince Rupert is 3,000 horse power and is the most perfect and the fastest passenger steamer on the eastern seaboard. Under the most severe trials her tested speed has proved to be 18½ knots. This steamer has passed every test and examination of Lloyds and the imperial board of trade, the passenger certificate granted by which authority allows her to carry 850 passengers. The Prince Rupert will be placed on the route between St. John and Digby in a double daily service, and will run in close connection with the 'Flying Bluenose' expresses." Readers of the Times will remember that the Prince Rupert was built in Glasgow for the C.P.R., with the intention of putting her on the Victoria-Vancouver route.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—The best assortment of pocket cutlery at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson.

—Closing out sale tinware at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street. Come and see prices.

—A nice line of enamel ware at Weiler Bros. You will find the necessary utensils for the fruit season.

—Baskets for picnics, baskets for shopping, knife baskets, work baskets and lots of other baskets, at Weilers'.

—If you want a nice stock of preserves for the winter, take advantage of the fruit season and put up your fruit in the jars the Weiler Bros. sell.

—Sewell Simms, under arrest for burglarizing a Government street carpenter shop, was not arraigned in the police court this morning, as some of the witnesses had gone to the American side for the celebration of the Fourth of July. He will, however, be brought in either to-morrow or Saturday. The value of the property stolen is placed at $15 and it may be that Simms will be tried summarily by Magistrate Macrae. That, however, has not been finally determined yet.

—The sealskins forming the catch of the schooner Umbrina, shipped from Hakodate to R. P. Rithet & Co. on the steamship Empress of China, were shipped here on the Charmer last night. The skins arrived in very good shape, but the casks, not very good in the first place, were a little battered up. The skins will be repacked here in strong local manufactured casks and shipped from here to London. They will probably go forward at an early date. There are 1,100 skins and they will fill about 25 casks.

—There will be a special meeting of the city council to-morrow evening at the usual hour, an adjournment to that evening having been taken at the Tuesday night meeting. There are several matters of business in an unfinished state and an attempt will be made to dispose of some of them. It is probable that the naming of a city solicitor in accordance with the terms of a resolution passed several months ago will be taken up. There will very likely be some reports presented. It is not known whether or not one as to the testing of the electric light plant will be ready.

—As usual a large number of Victorians are celebrating the fourth of July. Close on two thousand people are visiting the Sound cities, while other attractions have also secured their quota. The Kingston last night had over five hundred excursionists for Port Townsend and Seattle, principally the latter city, and this morning the Sehome and Rosalie had between 300 and 400 passengers each. Finn's band was on the Rosalie. The Islander also took a large number to Port Angeles, there being about 300 on the first trip and about the same number on the second. Most of those who are spending the day on the American side will return this evening. Several hundred attended the A.O.U.W. picnic at Shawnigan Lake, two trains leaving the city for that pretty resort. The city was pretty well deserted and many of the stores were closed.

—The new collier Progressist, chartered by Messrs. R. Dunsmuir & Sons to carry coal from Vancouver Island mines to California, arrived at San Francisco on Saturday. An extended description of the new steamer was published in the Times several weeks ago. After discharging the coal which she brought from England, the Progressist will leave for Victoria, arriving here some time next week. The vessel encountered some rough weather off Cape Horn, but rode the seas admirably, Capt. Pinkham being highly pleased with her performance. She will carry three thousand tons of coal. Messrs. Dunsmuir have chartered her for a year with the option of purchasing her.

—Geo. Dickson, charged with attempting suicide, was brought into the police court this morning and part of the evidence in the case taken. Watchman Nichols told the story of the encounter at the outer wharf when Dickson tried to jump overboard. He said Dickson made a run along the wharf and ran nearly 200 feet before he caught him. Dickson clearly declared his intention of jumping overboard, and it was a struggle to restrain him. Dr. Geo. Duncan, who examined Dickson, said that he was not now sure whether he was sane or otherwise, although he had passed the first examination very satisfactorily. The witness could tell better after further examination. The case was then remanded for a week. Dickson denies that he intended to hang himself with the rope made from shreds of his shirt found in his cell. He told Jailer Allen that he wanted be sent to jail that he might have food and shelter. He said he had tried to get work and had failed and was reduced to starvation.

30
Millinery Department.
For the next thirty days we will offer the balance of our stock at cut prices. Now for a bargain in a Trimmed Hat. Flowers, Feathers and Shirt Waists. Try the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates st.
JOHN PARTRIDGE.

—Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

GEO. R. JACKSON. The Rush Still Continues. All Our Clothes Must Go. GEO. R. JACKSON.

WE DOWN ALL COMPETITION IN THE TAILORING LINE.

GEO. R. JACKSON, The Napoleon of Low Prices.

Merchant Tailor.

Suits MADE TO ORDER $16.00

Pants MADE TO ORDER $3.50.

Our Merchant Tailor Store is crowded all the time. We do the business.

WE ARE ABLAZE WITH Low Prices AND YOU CAN'T STOP US.

We are the REGULATORS OF LOW PRICES and at all times lead. Our Competitors follow very slowly behind.

GEO. R. JACKSON. Those Golden Dollars Roll Our Way. We Are Alive With Low Prices. We Are Full of Business. GEO. R. JACKSON.

—Galvanized wire chicken fencing at cut prices. Shore's hardware.

—A party of one hundred came over from Port Angeles on the Islander this afternoon and are spending the afternoon in the city.

—Some interesting questions will be discussed at the regular business meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association on Friday, at 4 o'clock.

—H.M.S. Hyacinth is in the dock undergoing repairs. The fleet which went to Vancouver for the celebration are expected to return to-morrow or Saturday.

—Lighthouse-keeper Dare, of the Esquimalt lighthouse, succeeded in capturing three very large salmon this morning. One weighed 35 pounds. The fish were caught by trolling and a silver spoon was used.

—Richard Carter, Jr., a blacksmith of Comox, has disappeared. Carter left the Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo, on the morning of June 15th, intending to take the train for Victoria, and has not been seen since. He was well-known here, but nobody can be found who saw him here since June 15th.

—The report published in the Winnipeg Free Press that Rev. Thos. McCrossan, B.A., B.D., was coming to Victoria to assist Rev. Solomon Cleaver, B.A., on account of the ill-health of the latter was not quite correct. Mr. Cleaver being in good health, Mr. McCrossan will have charge of the James Bay Methodist church, and his duties being light he will also assist Rev. Mr. Cleaver.

—The board of licensing commissioners held a special meeting to-day to consider an application as to the license of the Caledonia saloon. Mayor Teague and Magistrate Macrae were present and disposed of the matter. The old proprietors defaulted on their rent and the place was sold. The landlord, Jos. Rhoda, made application under section 3 of the amended license act for permission to name the person to whom the license should be given. He named John H. Gendes, and a temporary permit to sell until the regular session of the board was granted to him. The board will make the permit permanent at the regular session.

Bird Catching.

It is true that birds can be caught by putting salt on their little tails, but you must use the right kind of salt, the Windsor Table Salt. Purest and best and won't cake. Try it.

For First-class Footwear, Faultless Fit and Finest Finish, in foremost Fashions, at Fairest Figures,

Blacks and Tans.

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets

Card of Thanks.

I take this means of publicly thanking Mr. Herbert Cuthbert Cuthbert, of Messrs. H Cuthbert & Co., for the manner in which he conducted my auction sale. The amount realized was considerably in excess of my anticipations.

W. EDGAR BUCK.

A CHANCE FOR BUYERS.

18 LOTS, blocks 13 and 17, Fernwood, on Duchess and Baronet streets, between Oak Bay avenue and Cadboro bay road, for sale for $2100.

These choice lots are assessed for about fifty per cent more than the price at which we are offering them.

34 LOTS, blocks 4 and 5, Fernwood, on Bank street and Cadboro Bay road, opposite Jubilee Hospital grounds, for sale for $5100; assessed for $7,200.

We will sell any city property we own much below the assessor's valuations.

jl3-2w W. & J. WILSON.

JULY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WARNING
$100 Reward

Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade mark by stamping plugs of tobacco with bronze in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving our

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

Each plug of which is stamped with

T. & B. IN BRONZE.

Our Chewing Tobacco is stamped with T. & B. Tin Tag.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co'y, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

74 Yates Street

Is the place to get all kinds of enamelware, tinware, brooms, brushes, tiled sinks and all sizes of ice cream freezers. A full stock of E. B. Eddy's matches on hand. Five per cent. Discount for cash.

R. Hanby & Co.

LORD SALISBURY'S NEPOTISM

Four Important Appointments in the Government Go to His Family.

The Balkan Provinces—Bismarck's Condition—French Occupation of Amaka.

London, July 4.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that after four days of excessive heat, severe thunder storms have occurred in various parts of Germany. Numerous reports have been received from Sicily and the Rhine districts of fatalities and burning of barns and farm produce by lightning. During the drought the first were exceedingly destructive. Half of the village of Oberkail, near Treves, was destroyed. The lower parts of Vienna are flooded. The storm has destroyed the entire vine crop about the Viennes suburbs of Simmering, Crinzing and Nussdorf.

The American line steamer St. Louis has arrived at Southampton, having made the passage in six days, twenty-two hours and five minutes. Her daily runs were 402, 422, 433, 456, 454, 463, 441 and 80 knots, making a total of 3151 knots. The engines worked well and were not slowed down from the beginning of the voyage to the finish.

At the wool auction sales 11,403 bales were offered, of which 500 were withdrawn. There was a better selection offered and the market was as fully animated as yesterday. The bulk of lustrous cross breds were taken for Yorkshire, and merinos were keenly contested for by continental and American buyers. The tone of the market was strong at extreme prices.

The Kolnische Zeitung, Berlin, says that Prince Bismarck, since the death of his wife, has had frequent attacks of depression. "The recent fetes," this authority goes on to say, "in connection with his birthday, left him exhausted. His literary work, prior to the opening of the Baltic canal, also tends to make his condition worse. Some of the articles he wrote displayed his condition of irritability." We learn from good sources that although he is greatly improved, he must exercise the greatest care.

Vienna, July 3.—The Politische reports that the Servian cabinet has resigned.

Belgrade, July 3.—The report of the resignation of the Servian cabinet is confirmed here. The king is summoning the politicians.

Sofia, July 3.—The Turkish authorities have seized all the boats on the river Vardar to prevent the Macedonian bands from communicating with one another. A part of the population of Naazanovrokop have formed themselves into an insurgent band.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that the great powers which signed the Berlin treaty have given a friendly warning to Bulgaria against raising the Macedonian question.

A Times dspatch from Constantinople says that there is every probability that serious events are imminent in Macedonia. Large sums of money have been collected in Bulgaria and Martini rifles have been purchased and secretly sent in to Macedonia. The Times goes on to say: "An outbreak would entail such terrible atrocities through the inability of Turkey to control the turbulent Albanians that the European powers may be compelled to assemble a congress to discuss the Sultan's offer of a general system of reforms for the Christian provinces of Turkey."

Rio de Janeiro, July 3.—Ex-President Peixoto is lying in his house in Rio de Janeiro. The remains will be taken to the military church. Congress has ordered that a public funeral be held, and also that services be held in memory of Admiral da Gama. Ex-President Peixoto's last words before his death were: "What unhappiness." Senor Pinhomo Meitchado has assumed the place at the head of the extreme Republican party made vacant by the death of Peixoto. A correspondent in Montevideo, Uruguay, sends word that a telegram received there from Riviera announces that Da Gama's body has been found.

New York, July 3.—Advices received by the Herald from Rio de Janeiro state that French troops have occupied the territory of Amapa. The military authorities there have telegraphed to the general government, asking for reinforcements to resist the invasion.

Members of the Jacobin party caused several rows in the streets of Rio. There were frequent fights between Jacobins, naval cadets and sailors during the night. The disorder was finally suppressed by the police.

London, July 3.—The Chronicle in an editorial says four of the most important posts in the government, the premiership, the secretaryship of foreign affairs, the leadership in the house of commons and the Irish secretaryship, are held by members of a single family, while an under secretaryship is held by Lord Salisbury's son-in-law. A more audacious piece of nepotism was ever perpetrated. Gerald Balfour's appointment is a calamity for Ireland.

Lord Rosebery, the retiring prime minister, in addressing the Eighty Club last evening, said that the Liberals were defeated, but were not discomfited and not disgraced. He did not pretend to lament their position, for to him there was no comparison between the party united and facing the constituencies from which alone it could draw its power and the position of a party engaged in the arduous, if not impossible task, of forcing through a reluctant house of commons, with a narrow majority, measures which it would have to force across the impassable rampart that faced all great measures. He had never tasted the sweets of place with power, but his experience of place without power was a purgatory, if not a hell. The great feature of the situation, he said, was the final disappearance of the so-called Liberals who opposed Liberal measures. The Conservatives had absorbed the Liberal-Unionists. Henceforth there would be only two great parties, the Tories and the Liberals. The lesson to be learned was the necessity for concentration. If they only obtained a small majority they must be content with small things. The subject upon which they must concentrate was the house of lords. Personally he would fight the election on that. That did not mean abandonment of other reforms, but they must deal with one thing at a time.

DE PAPINEAU GUN.

Bon jour, monsieur—you want to know
About dat gun—w'at good she's for?
W'y Jean Baptiste Bruneau—mon pere—
Fight wit dat gun on Pap'neau war.

Long time since den, you say—c'est vrai,
An' me too young for 'member well;
But how de patriot fight an' die,
I h'offen hear de h'ole folk tell.

De H'Engleesh don't h'ack square dat time
Don't geeve de habitants no show;
So long come Wolfred Nelson
Wit Louis Joseph Papineau.

An' swear de people have deir right;
Wolfred, he's write Victoriaw,
But she's no good; so den de war
Commence among de habitants.

Pap'neau an' Nelson, 'fraid noting,
Dey fight an' bleed pour la patrie;
I hope le bon Dieu have 'em bote—
Salut Wolfred! Salut Louis!

Mon pere, he leev to Grande Brule,
So smarter man you never see;
Was h'alway on de grande hooraw,
Plaintee? W'at you call? Esprit.

So, w'en dey form one compagnie,
All dress wit' tuque an' ceinture sash,
My fader tak' hees gun wit' him,
An' marche away to St. Eustache.

W'ere many patriots was camp
Wit' brave Chenier, deirk capitaine,
W'en 'long come H'Engleesh generale,
An' more two t'ousan' sojor man.

De patriots dey go on church
An' feex her up deir possibill;
Dey fight deir bes', but soon fine h'out
"Canon de bois" no good for kill.

An' den de church she come on fire,
An' burn n'almos' down to de groun';
So w'at you tink our man can do,
Wit 'all dem H'Engleesh h'armee roun'.

Poleon, hees sojor never fight
More brave as dem poor habitants;
Chenier, he try for broke de rank,
Chenier come dead immediatement.

My fader shoot so long he can,
An' den he's load hees gun some more,
Jomp on de river quick like flash,
An' try for pass a l'autre bord.

Sure 'nuff de water's cole an' damp,
Mos' h'alway tak' dat on de fall;
My fader's tak' hees gun wit' heem,
De powder don't get wet at all.

Well, he reach home 'bout next morning
An' keep perdu for many day,
Till h'everything one come tranquille,
An' sojor man h'all gone away.

An' h'affer dat we got our right,
Les Canayens don't fight no more;
My fader's never shoot dat gun,
But place her up above de door.

So w'en you h'ax questyinne, my frien',
'Bout dat h'ole gun—w'at good she's for
I h'answer, Jean Baptiste Bruneau
Fight wit' dat gun on Pap'neau war.

—W. H. Drummond, M. D., in American Humorous Verse.

BIMETALLISM.

The Cheaper Metal Invariably Drives Out the Dearer.

It may be assumed that the man who wants money to enable him to exchange his products or his day's work for the necessaries or luxuries of life, is the man who pays the cost of extravagant money schemes; and bimetallism, if it shall be adopted, will prove no exception to the rule. Bimetallism has never existed in practice in the world's history. It has been decreed by law, but whenever two metals have been made legal tender the cheaper has invariably driven the dearer metal out of circulation. In our own country gold was undervalued from 1792 to 1834, and we had nothing but silver, and cheap foreign silver at that, as circulating coin, and after that silver disappeared, because, at the established ratio, silver was too valuable to be coined into dollars. At the present time, if the government should say that 16 ounces of silver shall be accepted by the wage-earner, the professional man, the merchant, and the manufacturer, in return for services and goods that are worth 1 ounce in gold, it would cheat the producers and working-people of the country out of about 18 ounces of silver on every such transaction, for an ounce of gold is now worth about 34 ounces of silver. Perhaps all the nations of the world together might make 16 ounces of silver equivalent to 34 ounces, but if the attempt should be made, any one of the nations might break the agreement, and then all would be confusion in the world's monetary system. And again, if all the governments of the world, agreeing, can make 16 ounces equal to 34 ounces, why waste 15 ounces? why not make one ounce equal to 34? Why use silver or gold? Why not adopt the iron dollar of the ancient Spartans?

I am not trying to discuss the question of international bimetalism, but simply to indicate the uncertainties into which the adoption of such a scheme would plunge us. International bimetallism is as much an intellectual vice as is the game of chess when it is played too much. Ingenious minds like to speculate concerning it, and they enjoy the excitement of chasing their own fancies. But international bimetallism is not a practical or immediate issue. What this country and the world want above all things, and just now especially, when business seems to be reviving, is to leave existing monetary conditions as they are, so far as the metals are concerned. Above all else, everything that is uncertain is dangerous.—Harper's Weekly.

"One of my sick headaches," you will hear people frequently say, as if the complaint was hopelessly incurable. As a mater of fact, Ayer's Pills not only relieve the sick headache but effectually remove the cause of this distressing complaint, and so bring about a permanent cure.

—Trout flies, rods, etc., at Fox's.

EFFECTS OF FOUL AIR.

Conclusions Reached by Scientific Investigators.

Perhaps the most thorough investigation of the bad effects of the foul air of ill-ventilated rooms is that just completed by Drs. Bergey, Weir, Mitchell and Billings. Its results, described in a paper read before the National Academy of Sciences on April 16, and just published in Science, are very interesting and may overthrow some accepted ideas on the subject of ventilation. The report says:

"It is very improbable that the minute quantity of organic matter contained in the air expired from human lungs has any deleterious influence upon men who inhale it in crowded rooms, and hence it is probably necessary to take this factor into account in providing for the ventilating of such rooms.

"In ordinary quiet respiration, no bacteria, epithelial scales or particles of dead tissues are contained in the expired air. In the act of coughing or sneezing such organisms or particles may probably thrown out."

In some rooms in which diseased persons are present, of course the conditions are different. To quote further:

"The air in an inhabited room, such as the hospital ward in which experiments were made, is contaminated from many sources besides the expired air of the occupants, and the most important of the contaminations present are in the form of minute particles or dusts. The experiments on the air of the hospital ward, and with the moisture condensed therefrom, show that the greater part of the ammonia in the air was connected with dust particles which could be removed by a filter. They also showed that in this dust there were micro-organisms, including some of the bacteria which produce inflammation suppuration, and it is probable that these were the only really dangerous elements in this air."

The liability to disease of persons inhabiting crowded, ill-ventilated rooms is due, then, simply to the greater probability that the air of such rooms will contain the germs of disease—not to any poisonous qualities of the air itself, the possibly "impure atmospheres may affect the vitality and bactericidal powers of the cells and fluids of the upper air passages * * and thus predispose to infection." On this point "there is yet no scientific evidence," but it would seem from the experiments on sewer gas that it is extremely probable. It is certain, however, that, no matter what it may be about foul air that makes us ill, it is another and comparatively harmless property of it that makes us uncomfortable, just as it is not the ill-smelling sulphurous gases from coal that are deadly, but the non-odorous carbon monoxid. In the words of the report:

"The discomfort produced by crowded, ill-ventilated rooms in persons not accustomed to them is not due to the excess of carbonic acid, nor to bacteria, nor, in most cases, to dusts of any kind. The two great causes of such discomfort, though not the only ones, are excessive temperature and unpleasant odors. Such rooms as those referred to are generally overheated; the bodies of the occupants, and at night, the usual means of illumination contributing to this result.

"The results of this investigation, taken in connection with the results of other recent researches summarized in this report, indicate that some of the theories upon which modern systems of ventilation are based are either without foundation or doubtful, and that the problem of securing comfort and health in inhabited rooms requires the consideration of the best methods of preventing or disposing of dusts of various kinds, of properly regulating temperature and moisture, and of preventing the entrance of poisonous gases like carbonic oxid, derived from heating and lighting apparatus, rather than upon simply diluting the air to a certain standard of proportion of carbonic acid present. It would be very unwise to conclude, from the facts given in this report, that the standards of air supply for the ventilation of inhabited rooms * * * are much too large under any circumstances, or that the difference in health and vigor between those who spend the greater part of their lives in the open air of the country hills and those who live in the city slums do not depend in any way upon the differences between the atmospheres of the two localities except as regards the number and character of micro-organisms.

"The cause of the unpleasant, musty odor which is perceptible to most persons on passing from the outer air into a crowded, unventilated room is unknown. It may be due in part to volatile products of decomposition contained in the expired air of persons having decayed teeth, foul mouths, or certain disorders of the digestive apparatus, and it is due in part to volatile fatty acids produced from the excretions of the skin and from clothing soiled with such excretions. It may produce nausea and other disagreeable sensations in specially susceptible persons but most men soon become accustomed to it and cease to notice it, as they will do with regard to the odor of a smoking car or of a soap factory after they have been for some time in the place. The direct and indirect effects of odors of various kinds upon the comfort and perhaps also upon the health of men, are more considerable than would be indicated by any tests now known for determining the nature and quantity of the matters which give rise to them.

"Cases of fainting in crowed rooms usually occur in women, and are connected with defective repiratory action due to tight lacing or other causes.

"Other causes of discomfort in rooms heated by furnaces or by steam are excessive dryness of the air and the presence of small quantities of carbonic oxid, of illuminating gas, and, possibly, of arsenic, derived from the coal used for heating."

TRANSPORTATION.

O. R. & N. SS. LINE.

JAPAN and CHINA.

SS. "CHITTAGONG"

Due ....20th June.
Sails ....5th July.

For freight and particulars apply to

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

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GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

..TO..

St. Paul, Minneapolis,
Duluth, Chicago,
New York, Boston,
And all U. S. Points,

..ALSO TO..

Toronto, Hamilton,
Montreal, Quebec,
And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight Run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.

...The Grandest Scenery...
IN AMERICA.

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Magnificent Fleet of Steamers on Great Lakes

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—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	1147

8 30 pm	Lv	M'l	...*Victoria...	116	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
2 00 am	Lv	88	...Seattle...	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	116	...Tacoma...	M'l	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

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HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, July 6th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Alameda, Thursday, July 25, at 8 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
EBSTER, District Agent.
H. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria ....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ......Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24.

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

South Bound, Read Up. No. 1 Pass. Daily.	South Bound, Read Up. No. 3 Pass. Sat. Su.	M'l fr. W'l	STATIONS.	M'l fr. Vic	North Bound, Read Down. No. 2 Pass. Daily.	North Bound, Read Down. No. 4 Pass. Sat. Su.
Ar 12 20 pm	Ar. 8 30 pm	78	Victoria		De. 8.00 am	De. 4.50 pm
" 12.16	" 8.26	77	Russell's	1	" 8.04	" 4.55
" 12.06	" 8.18	74	Esquimalt	4	" 8.14	" 5.03
" 12.03	" 8.15	73	Stewart's	5	" 8.17	" 5.06
" 12.00	" 8.12	72	Parson's Bridge	6	" 8.20	" 5.09
" 11.53	" 8.06	70	Langford	8	" 8.27	" 5.15
" 11.43	" 7.57	67	Goldstream	11	" 8.37	" 5.24
" 11.15	" 7.35	58	Summit Siding	20	" 9.05	" 5.52
" 10.50	" 7.10	52	Shawnigan Lake	26	" 9.30	" 6.14
" 10.40	" 7.03	47	Cobble Hill	31	" 9.40	" 6.22
" 10.25	" 6.53	43	McPherson's	35	" 9.55	" 6.31
" 10.15	" 6.46	40	Koksilah	38	" 10.05	" 6.36
" 10.10	" 6.42	37	Duncan's	41	" 10.10	" 6.42
" 10.00	" 6.33	34	Somenos	44	" 10.20	" 6.46
" 9.53	" 6.26	31	Westholme	47	" 10.27	" 6.53
" 9.38	" 6.15	26	Chemainus	52	" 10.42	" 7.05
" 9.20	" 5.57	19	Oyster Bay Siding	59	" 11.00	" 7.25
" 9.11	" 5.48	16	Oyster Bay	62	" 11.09	" 7.35
" 8.40	" 5.15	6	Nanaimo	72	" 11.40	" 8.05
De. 8.20 am	5.00 De. pm		Wellington	78	Ar 12.00 n'n	Ar 8.25

On Saturdays and Sundays

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be issued to and from all points, good to return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for 15 days, including day of issue.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents at Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST

TAKE THE

CANADIAN AND SOO-PACIFIC ROUTE . . .

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

..TO..

Minneapolis,
St. Paul,
Omaha,
Kansas City
Toronto,
Chicago &
Montreal

Running through sleepers and upholstered Tourist cars without change, through the grandest scenery in America.

For rates and all information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P M.

WALLA WALLA, - - JULY 7

R. P. RITHET & CO. Agents.

Pants! Pants! All Wool Tweed Pants, $1.50, $175, $2.00. Large Consignment just to hand. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION

English Capitalists Purchase the Sultana Gold Mine at Rat Portage.

C. P. R. Reduce Rates on Butter and Eggs—Fire at Fort William.

Fort William, July 3.—Fire broke out early this morning in the store occupied by John Thompson, stationery dealer, in which was located the postoffice. Thompson's stock was totally destroyed; covered by insurance. The contents of the postoffice were saved.

Rat Portage, July 3.—The famous Sultana gold mine has been purchased by a syndicate of English capitalists, who will develop the property and surroundings. Mrs. Caldwell, who has been the chief proprietor of the mine since its discovery, retains an interest with the new syndicate.

Brandon, July 3.—It is said that nearly the entire wool crop of the Northwest ranches has been purchased by John Hallam, of Toronto, this season.

A new rate tariff on butter, cheese and eggs has been issued by the C.P.R. and several important reductions have been made. The rates from western points to Montreal and vicinity have been reduced several cents.

Winnipeg, July 3.—A petition from the citizens has been presented to acting mayor Jameson asking that a public meeting be held to-morrow evening for the discussion of the Hudson Bay railway scheme.

Several Winnipeg street railway conductors have been discharged, the result of investigations by a "spotter."

Miss Lockhart, dressmaker of this city, died suddenly last night of heart disease.

The steamer Red River is now a week overdue at Selkirk from Norway House, and fears are expressed for her safety.

Toronto, July 3.—Fred Tiedemann, of New York, who has been in custody since January on a charge laid by Herman Bronsel, also of New York, of forgery, and whose extradition was applied for, was discharged from custody to-day, Bronsel failing to supply evidence to support his charge. The case is somewhat unique from the fact that Tiedemann was remanded between the 30th January, when he first appeared before Judge McDougall, and to-day when he was discharged, twenty-three times.

Niagara Falls, July 3.—The body of Alexander Wood, of Buffalo, was found this morning in the river below the Horse Shoe Falls. James Hall and B. Spencer went down to spear sturgeon near the bass rock eddies on the Canadian side below the Dufferin cafe. Spencer noticed the body, and with Hall's assistance secured it. It was fully dressed and had not been in the water long. The pockets of the clothes were turned inside out with the exception of the breast pocket of the coat, in which was found a letter to Wood at 155 Massachusetts avenue, Buffalo, from his sister at Springfield, Ontario, which requested him to come home, and stated that money for his passage was enclosed. Wood was an artist and engaged in portrait work. Two years ago his store was burned and the loss caused him to become despondent. The case is evidently one of suicide. Another body was seen yesterday, but has not been secured. It had both legs and arms missing.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Governor O'Brien Will Close the Legislature To-day.

St. Johns, Nfld., July 4.—The legislature will be prorogued to-day, that last duty being the last public official act of Governor O'Brien's career. Much denunciation of the government has been aroused by the passage of a bill last night dividing $1,500 among seven provisional trustees appointed by the shareholders of the Commercial Bank last winter after the crash. The supreme court discharged those trustees after a fortnight and declined to allow the payment. The court then appointed regular liquidators. Now the government compels the bank to pay the trustees the above sum. No opportunity was given to arouse public opposition to the bill. To-night there will be an exciting debate over the contingencies bill, which contains allocations of money to the government newspapers and officials of the house in the shape of bonuses for extra services which the opposition will fight to the bitter end.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Day's Doings in the Various States of the Republic.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 4.—At exactly 8:15 o'clock last evening the jury in the case of the people against Robert Fitzsimmons returned a verdict of not guilty after having been out about three and three-quarter hours. The main point of the contention was the contradictory statements of the medical experts sworn. Public sentiment was plainly with Fitzsimmons, and the announcement by the foreman of the verdict was greeted by rousing cheers from the voices of the people that more than filled the court room.

New York, July 4.—Before leaving this city for Europe yesterday Steinitz told a reporter for the Associated Press that he had mailed a letter to Emanuel Lasker yesterday in which he challenged this player to another match in which he offers him the odds of one game in the score. In addition to Steinitz and J. W. Baird, who have already left this city for England to participate in the forthcoming international chess tournament at Hastings, it is announced that H. W. Pillsbury, Major Hanahan and Adolph Albin are likewise certain to enter the ring.

Omaha, Neb., July 4.—Five badly frightened individuals are occupying the murderer's cell at the police station. Their residence resembles in many respects a slaughter house, and the unaccountable absence of John Seljan are the main features of a peculiarly mysterious tragedy which is engaging all the Omaha police and detectives. Seljan is supposed to be the victim, while Mr. and Mrs. Mate Makin, Anton Buckovitz, J. Urkan and John Druboitz are prisoners. Robbery is presumed to be the object of the crime, but the feature most peculiar to the police is the unexplained absence of the corpse. No. 150 Pierre street is a boarding house and the scene of the crime. A hasty examination of the bedroom in which the man who is supposed to have been murdered slept showed signs of a bloody conflict. A great pool of blood was located near the head of the bed and the bed clothes were saturated in several places with blood. Bloody footprints were also found on the bed quilts and pillows. The floor casing, wall and floor were stained in several places with blood. A razor, pocket knife and iron crowbar were found in the bed room. Their demeanor in Mate's house was such as to prompt the detectives to place them under arrest. Several persons had blood on their clothes. All concerned are Poles. Several residents in the neighborhood say Seljan had a large sum of money yesterday. One of the men who was arrested told one of the officers that Seljan had got $1000 from the old country. To obtain this money it is thought the crime was committed.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

Clearance Sale of Furniture, Etc.

The immense stock of well selected furniture, carpets, curtains, oil cloths, linoleum, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., of the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co., limited, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call early and secure bargains.

A Delightful Trip.

Intending passengers should consider the advisability of making their journey to eastern points in Canada and the United States via the Great Northern Railway to Duluth and thence via the magnificent new passenger steamers Northwest and Northland of the Northern Steamship Company, which are now in commission and making semi-weekly trips between Duluth and Buffalo, calling at intermediate lake ports. By taking this route all dust and excessive heat are avoided and a charming trip through the most beautiful lake scenery is made in superb floating palaces on which no freight whatever is carried. For full particulars apply to H. Martin, 75 Government street, general agent of the Great Northern Railway.

A WEIGHTY EDITOR.

Interrupted the Burgomaster's Speech by Breaking Down His Chair.

A thrill of terror must have gone through every one of the royal and princely personages assembled in the Rathaus at Hamburg when they heard the resounding crash which "a heavy German journalist" made by falling through the seat of his chair. Their nerves had been strung up to the highest pitch before the unfortunate newspaper man came to grief. A long-winded burgomaster had made the canal opening the excuse for delivering an oration, to which his noble guests had been obliged to listen while holding glasses of wine in their hands, and standing bolt upright. They had already come to the conclusion that the speech was never to end and the wine never to be drunk, and they must, in consequence, have been very low in their minds. Such a state of affairs was well calculated to set them thinking of anarchists and bombs, and it is not difficult to imagine the fervor with they must have "jumped" when the chair bottom gave way, and the heavy German journalist went to the floor, and lay there gasping amid the ruins. Perhaps the big and little war lords laughed when they found out what had caused the commotion; more probably they didn't do any such thing. What became of the wine is not stated in the dispatches, nor what the burgomaster did to save the rest of his essay from oblivion. He may have received permission to print. The heavy German journalist, whose immediate injuries were not serious, has in all likelihood either been asked to resign or to enter upon a course of banting, or to provide himself with a special chair, warranted to support a ton without creaking.—New York Times.

—If the care of the hair were made part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

MORE FIRES ON THE MAINLAND

The Brunette Lumber Mills and the Laidlaw Cannery Go Up in Smoke.

Only a Partial Insurance on the Property—The Loss Will be Heavy.

Vancouver, July 4.—Brunette Mills and Laidlaw's cannery were almost totally destroyed by fire last evening. To the residents it came as a terrible shock, for they were in sadness over the terrible cannery fires earlier in the day. About 4:40 p.m. the Times correspondent had occasion to visit the mills, and all was well. Five minutes afterwards flames burst from the drying house, and in an incredibly short time the entire mills were a mass of flames. When the mill once caught nothing could be done, for everything was dry and burnt like tinder. The Laidlaw cannery was doomed from the first and was soon feeding the tremendous body of distructive flames. Several ships alongside were assisted into the stream by a tug, but not before one heavily laden bark, the Northwest, had caught fire and was badly damaged before the sailors put out the flames. There was a rumor that a Chinaman had set the buildings on fire and until the rumor was denied great indignation was felt. The mills were only partially insured, $75,000 covering all the policies, so that the loss will be a very heavy one and cannot at prensent be estimated. A portion of the factory was damaged. The mills were owned by Wilson, DeBeck and J. B. Kennedy & Co. Most of the stockholders are in Montreal. They were doing a very large business and were supposed to be the most successful mills in the province. Their contract for a California firm alone obliged them to load three ships a month. The entire village of Sapperton was dependent on the mills, and a large number of hands will be thrown out of employment. The Laidlaw-Rithet cannery was partially insured and in working order, and was going extensively into canning this season.

To Cheer up, Use Adams' TUTTI FRUTTI

Sold by Druggists and Confectioners.

It Aids Digestion wonderfully, and gives tone to the system.

See that "TUTTI FRUTTI" is on each wrapper.

Refuse imitations.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS.

Are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of the furniture, fixtures, lease, stock in trade, license, good will, etc., of the Telegraph Hotel, situated on Store street, Victoria, B.C. Furniture, etc., is nearly new and in first-class condition. The hotel is in good locality for business and presents a good opportunity to anyone desiring to get an hotel. Lease can be arranged. Rent reasonable. Tenders to be in before 3 p.m. of July 5th, 1895, at the office of Yates & Jay, Bastion street.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply to

GEO. JAY, Jr.,
Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B.C., June 29, 1895. jy2-td

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday the 13th day of July, 1895, for the purchase of lot one (1), part of section 5, Lake district, as per map deposited in the land registry office at Victoria, No. 411.

This property comprises 5 acres with dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1895.

YATES & JAY,
22 Bastion street, Victoria, solicitors for the mortgagee. je28-jy13.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under power of sale contained in a mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, in Charge Book, Vol. 11, fol. 451, No. 13,538 B, the undersigned offers for sale by tender Lot No. 10, being part of subdivision lot No. 34, section 74, Victoria City, and more particularly described in a map or plan deposited in the registry office, Victoria, under the number 397. Tenders will be received up to July 8th next at noon.

DALBY & CLAXTON,
64 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., agents for the mortgagee. je26-10t.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 5 o'clock p.m. of Tuesday, the Ninth day of July, 1895, for the purchase of the Westerly 160 acres of Lot 81, District of Alberni, B.C.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee, P.O. Box 172, Victoria, B.C.

Dated 20th June, 1895. J20-2w

—FOR— ATHLETES WHEN TRAINING. JOHNSTON'S —FOR— INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

: FLUID : BEEF :

—FOR— SOLID COMFORT AS A BEVERAGE. —IS— INDISPENSIBLE IN SICKNESS AND HEALTH. —FOR— STRENGTH —TO— ALL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Land Registry Act.

Lot 3, Block XVI; lot 25, block XVIII; lot 12, block XIX; lots 13 and 29, block XX; lot 17, block XXX; lots 20 and 38, block XXXI; lot 26, block XXXIV, lot 1, block XXXV; lot 4, block XXXVII; lots 2 and 20, block XXXIX; the easterly 2-3 of lot 21, block XL; lot 13, block XLVIII; lot 2, block L; lot 7, block LI; part of district lot 185, in the city of Vancouver.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above lots will be issued to James Charles Prevost, guardian of the estate of Ernest Wilfred Pratt, otherwise known as Ernest Pratt, on the 28th day of September, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming the estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

T. O. TOWNLEY,
District Registrar.

Land Registry Office, Vancouver, 24th June, 1895. 3m.

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of the Application of Peter Steele for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the following portions of Sections XXXI and XXXII., Esquimalt District, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land forming a portion of Section XXXII., Esquimalt District, together known as Lots 20 and 21, according to a survey and plan made by R. Homfray, C. E., and more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at the N. E. corner of said section, thence running westerly along the northern boundary of said section 396 links, thence south 475 links, thence easterly to the eastern boundary of said section, 351 links; thence northward along the said boundary to the point of beginning, 562 links.

Also that piece or parcel of land known as Buckley's Orchard, and forming a portion of Section XXXI. Esquimalt District, more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the said section 14 feet six inches distant from the N. E. corner of before mentioned Section XXXII., thence running easterly along the said boundary 400 feet, thence southerly and parallel to the eastern boundary of the first above described piece of land 325 feet, thence at right angles west 350 feet, thence north to the point of beginning, 198 feet.

Also all that piece or parcel of land forming another portion of Section XXXI., Esquimalt District, bounded as follows, viz.: On the west by the last described piece of land known as Buckley's Orchard, on the south by a line drawn from the south easterly corner of said last described piece to the Craigflower road and parallel to the northern boundary of the said Section XXXI., to the eastward by the Craigflower road, and to the northward by the northern boundary of said Section XXXI.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate of indefeasible title to the above lands will be issued to Peter Steele on the 30th day of September, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by a person claiming an estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

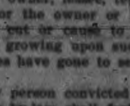
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, June 24, 1895.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamps, $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.



A successful medicine of 30 years test. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL Co., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by [illegible]

MUNICIPAL

NOTICE

The following streets have been closed to traffic until further notice:

Douglas street, between Fort and Kane streets.

Broughton street, between Government and Gordon streets.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., 28th June, 1895.

Notice in Respect to Thistles.

The attention of persons interested is hereby drawn to sections 3 and 5 of the Consolidated Thistle By-Law, which read as follows, viz.:

"3. Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupier, or agent for the owner or lessee, of any land, shall cut or cause to be cut down, all thistles growing upon such land before such thistles have gone to seed or come to flower."

"4. Every person convicted of an infraction of the by-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars."

The said persons are also respectfully informed that this is the only notification they will receive in regard to this matter.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., June 25th, 1895.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in future the Public Library will be closed on Saturdays between the hours of 1 p.m. and 6 p.m.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., June 11th, 1895.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of consumers of water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Sections 12, 20, and 22 of The Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1894, which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of water of the said water works shall use such water for irrigating except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In the North Ward on Mondays and Thursdays.
In the Central Ward on Tuesdays and Fridays.
In the South Ward on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore mentioned the water will be turned off, and there shall be charged in addition to ordinary rates the sum of fifty cents for each infraction.

The above penalties will be strictly enforced.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
14th May, 1895. m17

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Section 35 of the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1894, that the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria has, by resolution, in each case of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 hereunder, which resolutions were passed at a meeting of the said Council held on the 17th day of June, instant, declared that:

1. Certain wooden cabins, buildings and structures appurtenant thereto, situate in and upon lot 1243, Block 29, Humboldt street.

2. Certain wooden cabins, buildings and structures appurtenant thereto, situate in and upon Lot 1244, Block 2, Humboldt street.

3. Certain wooden cabins, buildings and structures appurtenant thereto, known as Nos. 13, 16, 18 and 20, situated upon Lot 189, Block 1, at the corner of Yates street and Waddington alley.

4. Certain wooden cabins, buildings and structures appurtenant thereto, known as Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Cormorant street, and No. 12 Pandora street, situate and being on the west part of Lot 535, Block T.

5. Two certain wooden cabins, buildings, structures and appurtenances thereto, being Nos. 151 and 147 respectively, situate and being on Lot 601, Block N, corner of Fisguard and Government streets.

All of which being within the Municipal limits of the City of Victoria, are in each case, and respectively, a nuisance and dangerous to public health, and it was thereby ordered that the same shall be pulled down and removed by the respective owners, agents, lessees or occupiers thereof, and in case of default by any of the said owners, agents, lessees or occupiers within a period of five days after publication of this notice in the Daily Times, a daily newspaper published in such municipality, to comply with this order, it was thereby ordered that such pulling down and removal of the said cabins, buildings and structures shall be done by the Sanitary Officer of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, at the cost of the owners of such cabins, buildings and structures as above mentioned respectively, and that payment of such cost and all expenses incidental thereto shall be enforced against the owner thereof by the said Sanitary Officer in an action of law in any court of competent jurisdiction.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, 12th June, 1895.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Clyde Regatta—British Comments Upon the Valkyrie's Failure

College Athletics—The Crews at Henley—Local Sporting Events.

THE OAR.

J.B.A.A. CREWS.

The J.B.A.A. crews to compete in the races at the Northwestern regatta at Esquimalt on July 19th and 20th have been chosen by the boating committee as follows:

Senior four-oared crew—D. O'Sullivan (stroke), W. Scott, D. T. Jones and J. Watson (bow).

Junior four-oared crew—T. C. Boulton (stroke), T. Geiger, J. W. Wilson and G. Watson (bow).

In the single sculls the J.B.B.A. will be represented by John Aden.

SEATTLE CREW.

James S. Goldsmith, president of the Seattle Athletic Club, is in the city arranging for the visit of the Seattle Athletic club's senior four for the big regatta of the Northwest Amateur Oarsmen's Association on July 18 and 20. He has secured quarters for the crew at the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt, and they will come here on Tuesday preceding the race and get three days' practice on the course. The crew consists of Balliet and Goodwin, two old Yale men, Sheafe, who streked the Harvard freshmen's crew last year, and no less a personage than Patrick Donahue Hughes, a Toronto boy and formerly captain in the Queen's Own. The latter has been at Seattle for several years. Balliet is stroke, Goodman two, Sheafe three and Hughes bow. The crew was broken up by the loss of Hard, but since it was rearranged the men have all been doing good work. Seattle will not enter a junior crew or anyone in the single sculls.

CRICKET.

THE ALBIONS.

A special meeting of the Albion cricket club was held last evening when H. L. Gulliline was elected secretary in place of A. C. Anderson, resigned. The financial statement showed the club to be free of debt and in good condition generally. Three new members, R. Williams, F. A. C. Arnfelt and C. Braund were elected and a committee was appointed to revise the by-laws. The following team will meet the Victorias next Saturday at Beacon Hill at 2:15 sharp: Q. E. Warden (captain), F. W. Thomas, C. Schwengers, H. J. Martin, R. H. Swinerton, A. A. Green, H. L. Gulliline, W. York, L. York, A. Booth and A. C. Anderson.

VICTORIA COLLEGE v. VICTORIA C. C.

Victoria College and an eleven from the Victoria Cricket club will try concussions in a cricket match next Saturday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock on the College ground. The following will play for the college: R. C. Trimen, F. B. Ward, W. R. Wilson, G. Wilson, C. Gamble, A. Gosnard, D. McLeod, J. McLeod, A. R. Green, P. Higgins, C. Cuthbert, H. Wilson.

AQUATIC,

AT HENLEY.

London, July 4.—The change in the weather in the last few days bodes ill for the success of the regatta. The strong wind and occasional rain greatly incommodes the practice of crews at Henley. The coachers are at their wits end how to keep the men in good form. The squalls continued yesterday. The brothers Nickalls, the Canadians and the Dutchmen brave the elements and do not relax their practice, although they cannot attempt a racing speed. The home crews are also out, but the Cornells avoided the course this morning, doing easy work higher up in shelter from the fierce winds. This afternoon a temporary lull gave a good chance. Cornell made the full course in seven minutes and twenty-three seconds. The Canadians still require exercise to reduce their weight. The Sporting club will give a banquet to the Cornell and the Canadians on July 15th.

THE CANOE.

Gravesend Bay, N.Y., July 4.—The first series of races for the New York Canoe club international challenge cup was made at 10:51 this morning from the Marine and Field club course on Gravesend Bay. Paul Butler's canoe Wasp, of the Vesper Canoe club of Lowell, Mass., was the American defender selected by the New York club. The Wasp crossed the line at the report of the starting gun and gybed around the buoy marking the first mile leg of the triangular course nearly one minute ahead of Charles Archibald's canoe Mab, the Canadian challenger, of the Corinthian Sailing club of Montreal. Archibald crossed the starting line before the gun was fired and had to return and re-cross it, which gave the American a lead of 45 seconds at the start. Butler sailed his old Canoe Wasp with a sailing rig of 137 square feet. Archibald carried a standing rig of 100 square feet on the Mab. The start was made in a hard shower and a gust of wind out of the north. Butler finished the first round two minutes and 15 seconds ahead of Archibald, who capsized as he gybed around the buoy. A heavy puff forced Butler to the windward buoy at the end of the first leg on the second round, which reduced his lead about one minute and 30 seconds, which he held throughout the entire second round. Butler won the race by two minutes and 12 seconds.

SKUYLKILL RIVER.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 4.—The People's regatta over the National course on the Skuylkill river provided at the municipal expense for the enjoyment of the public proved to be most interesting to-day. Additional interest was given the races by the fact that aquatic sportsmen from the cities of the United States and Canada entered to compete with the local boats. Outside clubs were represented by crews from Toronto, New York, Newark, Burlington, N.J., and Chicago. During the afternoon the weather was cloudy and the wind too strong for fast time.

YACHTING.

THE VALKYRIE III.

London, July 4.—The Sporting Life is of opinion that Valkyrie III. was not kept going for all she was worth, but was simply making a trial of her capabilities under difficult conditions. Captain Carter, the Britannia's skipper, said after the race he was sorry Valkyrie III. lost to-day's race. Although he likes to run a boat to win, yet the feeling of patriotism took first place, and he feared that Valkyrie III. had a poor chance of winning the cup unless she improved. He thought, however, that if her masts were clipped it would make a great difference in her pace, as it was quite evident to-day that she could not carry her sails. He saw the Eucharist sailing to-day and judged from that that the Niagara would have little chance against her. The Niagara's mainsail he described as looking like a bunch of rags and her foresail little better.

The Times says that until something shall have been done to Valkyrie III. it would be sheer madness to send her to America. She was fairly beaten by better boats. There are high hopes that the Allea will yet make the best of the trio. It is comforting to find that either the Andrey or Eucharist is able to lower the Niagara's colors on any fair sailing day.

THE CLYDE REGATTA.

Humber Quay, Scotland, July 4.—The third day of the Mud Hook Yacht Club regatta opened with a soft north east breeze. The only race of interest was that in which the 20 raters contended, and it was a complete farce, being nothing short of a hapless drift; first one yacht and then another leading according to luck.

ATHLETICS.

THE COLLEGE CONTEST.

London, July 4.—Cambridge having won the athletic contest with Oxford, it is now expected that the former will accept Yale's challenge. Mr. W. J. Oakley, president of the Oxford athletic club, said after the sports were finished: "Well, the thing now rests with Cambridge."

There was a strong wind blowing across the grounds of Queen's Club to-day and it was this that prevented faster time being made by the runners. Immediately after the close of the athletic contest the Cambridge athletic team went into secret session in order to consider Yale's challenge. At the close of the meeting the following official statement was issued: "The committee decides that as Harvard refuses to agree to their part in the original proposal, it would not be desirable for Oxford and Cambridge to meet Yale single handed, which decision the committee regrets in view of the sportsmanlike proposal of Yale. As any other American combination seems, under the circumstances, to be impossible, it now remains only for Cambridge, as the winner of to-day's contest, to decide whether she will consider Yale's challenge. This they propose to do immediately and will communicate their decision at the earliest possible date. Yale's proposed date is too late for the Cambridge October terms. The date preferable would be immediately before or after the London Athletic club and New York Athletic club meetings." Mr. F. Shoran, president of the Cambridge athletic club, after the meeting said it was more than probable that Cambridge would either accept Yale's challenge or challenge Yale themselves. The feeling among the whole Cambridge team is favorable to an American trip and the only obstacle seems to be the date of the proposed meeting.

THE RING.

ANGELES MATCH.

There was some doubt this afternoon as to whether Young Jackson, who was to have met Jack Bernard at Port Angeles this afternoon, went over to keep his engagement and consequently many of the sports who D. E. Warden going over remained at home. Jackson could not be found before the Islander left at 1:30 to-day and the majority were of opinion that he had backed out, while others say he that he went over on the early morning boat. However, a friend of Bernard's went over to take Jackson's place in case the latter did not turn up.

BASEBALL.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

If the Amities defeat Tacoma at the Caledonia grounds on Saturday next it will rest with them to challenge the Multnomah club of Portland to play a series of games to decide the baseball championship of the Northwest. The Amities are distinctly an amateur team, composed of local men, and it speaks very highly of their prowess that so far they have never met defeat save at the hands of a conglomerate team, half professional and otherwise, picked from an entire state. On Saturday they will put their best men into the field, and as they have been in constant practice for some time past, they will probably put up better ball than has been seen in this city since the first Cariboo gold excitement. Should the fates have defeat in store for them the spectators will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they have witnessed the game played scientifically, whilst if victory rests with the crimson and grey Victoria will not be big enough to hold her favorite nine. Huxtable has entirely recovered from the injury to his knee and will be behind the bat to Lemesty, who is pitching faster and more trickily than ever. The ground is in the best of condition and errors will be conspicuous by their absence. The game will commence at 2:30 p.m. promptly, in order to enable spectators to return to business by 5 o'clock, and every preparation has been made to accommodate the biggest crowd of the season.

THE TURF.

RACES DECLARED OFF.

The races which were to take place yesterday at Stanley Park and were postponed until Saturday have now been declared off owing to a number of the horsemen having withdrawn their entrance money—thereby not leaving a sufficient number of bona fide entries to contribute to an afternoon's sport. The management not wishing to deceive the public consider it their duty to present these facts. Those who have not received their entrance fee can have it refunded on application.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

Newmarket, July 4.—The Princess of Wales stakes of 10,000 pounds was the principal event at Newmarket to-day. The race is for three and four year olds, second horse to receive 500 sovereigns, third 200 sovereigns; the nominator of the winner 400 sovereigns, and nominator of second horse 200 sovereigns out of the stakes. Mares and geldings allowed three pounds. The course is the Runbury mile. There were 11 runners, including Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto, the winner of this year's Derby. The following was the result: Mr. Henry Milner's Le Var, bay colt, three year old, by Isonomie, out of St. Marguerite, first; Mr. Leopold D. Rothschilds' Utica, a bay filly three years old, by St. Simon out of Biserta, second; Mr. Henry Milner's None the Worse, a chestnut filly, four years old, by Wisdom out of Corrie Boy, third.

THE WHEEL.

TEN MILE HANDICAP.

The second heat in the Harris handicap race takes place at Beacon Hill on Saturday. The following riders have been drawn to contest: Harry Wills, 4:00 minutes; T. A. Jebson, 3:00 minutes; Justin Gilbert, 1:20 minutes, and W. F. Powell, scratch.

PRESS WHEELERS.

Buffalo, July 4.—This afternoon the bicycle races of the Press Club are being held at the driving park, and the most prominent riding men in the world are here for the event.

THE GUN.

A GOOD RECORD.

In the Dominion day trap shooting at Vancouver C. W. Minor averaged 94 per cent., making the best score for the day and establishing a record that compares very favorably with that of the best shots in North America. The veterans were all on their mettle that day as well, for the work of the McClures, Short and Weller was nearly as good.

NOT YET SIGNED.

Contract for the Construction of the Filter Beds May Be Signed To-Morrow.

It was currently reported this afternoon that the now celebrated contract—which it is supposed will be eventually framed and hung in the council chamber—between the city and Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey for the construction of the filter beds at Elk Lake would be signed this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mayor Teague, however, decided to defer the matter another day. This, he says, he did in consequence of certain information which reached his ears re injunction proceedings. When asked if the writ has been served on the city officials the mayor answered in the negative, but declined to divulge the reason which prompted him in again postponing the signing of the contract.

The air is full of rumors bearing upon the matter, one being that in the event of the mayor signing the contract with Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey Mr. Haggerty will forthwith bring a suit for libel and defamation of character against the mayor and the five aldermen who have been opposed to him signing the contract.

Messrs. Yates & Jay to-day issued a writ for John Haggerty against the city. The indorsement is the same as that in Storey vs. the city, which action, it is understood, will be abandoned. The injunction order would have been applied for this morning but up to the time of going to press a judge had not been available. The material to be used in support of the application for an injunction consists of two affidavits, one made by the plaintiff and the other by Thos. Storey. Mr. Haggerty's affidavit consists of four pages of type-writing and recites that in compliance with an advertisement calling for tenders he sent in his tender for the filter beds contract at $60,943, accompanied by a certified check for $3500 as required. Then follows a recital of the several terms and exactions of the contract and the specifications, and Mr. Haggerty winds up by saying that he has always been willing and ready to enter into a contract for the work in accordance with his tender. Mr. Storey's affidavit first deals with the by-law authorizing the council to raise by way of loan certain sums of money for the improvement of the waterworks system of the city, and then the contemplated contract with Walkley, King & Casey, notwithstanding their tender was higher by $16,000 than Haggerty's. The last three clauses of the affidavit are as follows:

"The said John Haggerty's tender was the lowest one. He complied with all the requirements of the advertisement, and I am informed and believe he is ready and willing to enter into a contract with the defendant corporation for the due completion of the work for the sum tendered by him and that his tender was only $1,050 below the estimate of the engineer of the works.

"I am informed and believe that the council have not examined into the figures of the said John Haggerty, nor considered the qualifications and capability to carry out the said work. In my opinion the said John Haggerty is fully competent to carry out the said works, and he has had more experience in excavation and filling and rock work than almost any other contractor in the city of Victoria to-day, and for this reason he is eminently qualified for the work, a great portion of which consists of mud and rock excavation and filling. In accepting the tender of Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey for $83,500, the council propose to expend the sum of $16,557 more on the work than is absolutely necessary for the successful completion of the said works, and I am of opinion as a ratepayer that the defendant corporation should be restrained from so doing."

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